

Vol. 72

No. 3

Concentration on one-variety cotton by farmers in various growing areas means a great deal to manufacturers as well as to producers. See what a mill executive has to say—Page 13.

Textile

bulletin

APRIL • 1 • 1947

RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
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ADVERTISING
INDEX—PAGE 43

DESTROY FRICTION TERMITES

NON-FLUID OIL

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED

Is friction "termiteing" the efficiency of your equipment? If you're using ordinary oils and greases it might well be that hidden inherent disadvantages are causing destructive wear and depreciation of your machines and excessive frictional loss of power.

NON-FLUID OIL, through its exclusive adhesive properties, overcomes the shortcomings of both liquid oils and greases. Every plant operator knows that

for every drop of liquid oil that does a lubricating job, two drops are wasted through dripping and spattering. Thus when you pay for three gallons of oil, only one gallon really serves its purpose of lubricating. Ordinary grease also has serious drawbacks. It can only start to lubricate after heat developed by friction has softened it up. Besides, the body of grease is changed by excessive heat or cold and grease is therefore not consistently dependable as a lubricant.

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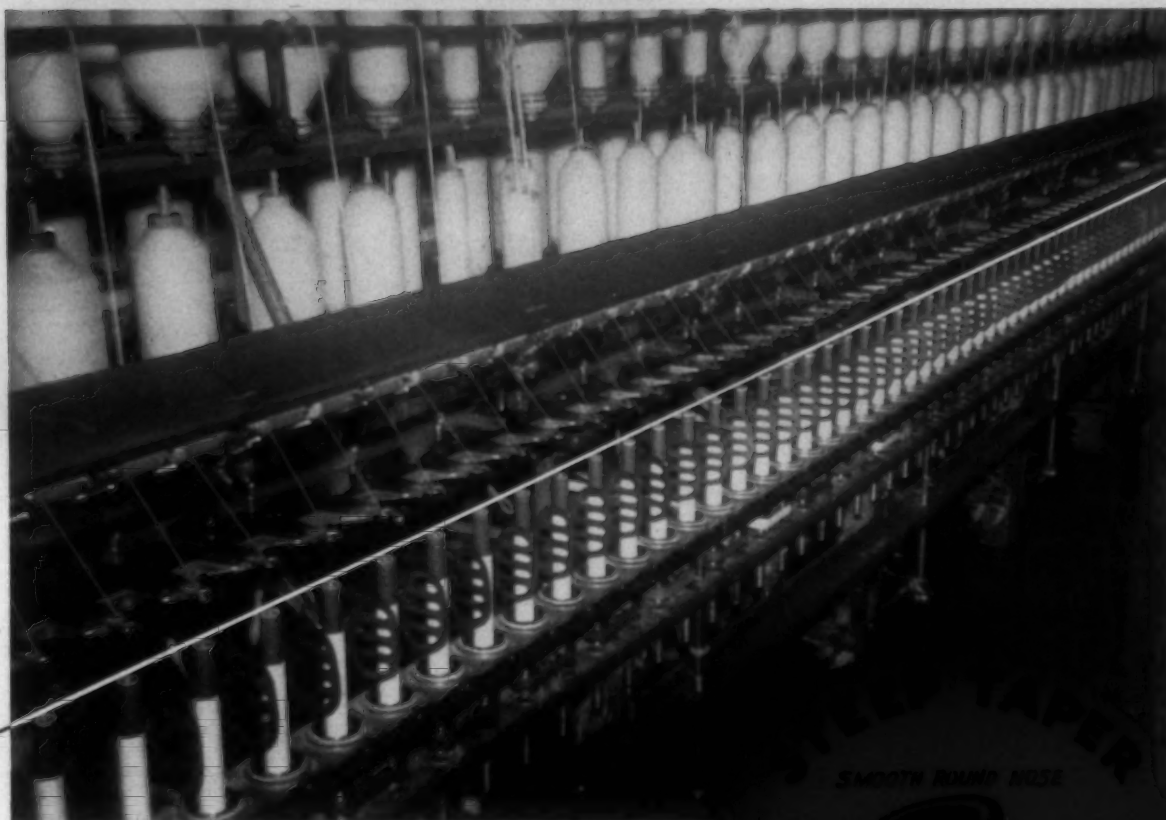
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"We have cut our repair costs 75% since changing over to NON-FLUID OIL."

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SONOCO

STRAIGHT SIDE WARP SPINNING BOBBIN

The secret of *Level-Running* is in the "Steep-Taper Cushion-Grip" feature of the SONOCO Straight-Side Warp Spinning Bobbin.

The "secret" of more yarn per spindle and longer time between doffs is in maintaining a *full traverse* uniformly. . . The dependable "level-running" of the SONOCO Bobbin permits *full traverse* winding.



The spindle fits the "cushion grip" with a gentle squeeze—to form top-drive contact . . . which breaks sharp and easy without drag or pull in doffing.

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DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

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The quality oil recommended for electric motors by this Gulf Lubrication Engineer (left) ended motor bearing failures in this mill and reduced maintenance costs.

less wear
greater efficiency
lower maintenance costs

when the Gulf Lubrication Engineer is "in the picture"

HAVE you struck the "pay dirt" that's frequently buried in maintenance costs? Let a Gulf Lubrication Engineer help you "dig in" and find opportunities for dollar savings.

Gulf Lubrication Engineers are specialists in scientific textile mill lubrication. Through training and experience in the selection of the most suitable lubricants and the most efficient means

of application, they help to reduce wear, improve efficiency, and cut maintenance and power costs.

The services of a Gulf Lubrication Engineer—and the Gulf line of more than 400 quality oils and greases—are available to you through 1200 warehouses located in 30 states from Maine to New Mexico. Write, wire, or phone your nearest Gulf office today.



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To Employees

Recent sales include villages of
Callaway Mills (1900 houses at
LaGrange, Ga., Manchester, Ga. and
Milstead, Ga.); U. S. Rubber Co., (618
houses at Hogansville, Ga., and Winns-
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Lowered worker efficiency and reduced over-all production show up
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Jenkins' expanded facilities, large stocks of metal, and skilled work-
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pipe . . . lap aprons . . . waste chute boxes and lids . . . sliver pans . . . cylinder heads (Whitin, Saco-
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JENKINS
Dynamically Balanced
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Accurate to 2/1000ths of an Inch

**Additional Advantages
in Using**

DAYCO LONG DRAFT APRONS

1. Smooth satin finish.
2. Greater coefficient of friction.
3. No inside rib.
4. Non-directional.
5. Will handle cotton, wool, synthetics.
6. Uniformly flexible from apron to apron.

Manufacture of Dayco Long Draft Aprons is controlled to an exact degree of uniformity to help you produce finer textiles more economically. Exactness of 2/1000ths in thickness will help you produce better, more uniform yarn per machine—will help to “deliver” the degree of uniformity needed.

Daycos are manufactured without laps or splices and are finished smooth inside without rib. They will handle cotton, wool, or synthetics—*better, more economically*. Give Dayco Long Draft Aprons a trial and let them prove themselves . . . *let them prove they can produce 10% more uniform yarn*. For additional information, write Dayton Rubber, Dayton, Ohio, or

TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION, DAYTON RUBBER

Main Sales Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Factory: Waynesville, N. C.

THESE *Mill Proved* PRODUCTS WILL SAVE YOU TIME, MONEY AND MATERIALS

BOX LOOM PICKERS • BOX LOOM PICKER BUMPERS • CONE BASE PADS • FROG AND LOOM BUMPERS • HOLD-UP STRAPS • LONG DRAFT APRONS • LOOP PICKERS • LUG STRAPS • ROLL COVERINGS • RUB APRONS • SLASHER ROLLS • TAKE-UP ROLL COVERING • TEMPLE ROLL TUBING • VIBRATION DAMPENERS • WOOLEN AND WORSTED COTS

Dayton Rubber

THE MARK OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE IN NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER



Waynesville, N. C. plant, devoted exclusively to manufacturing textile products designed to help you produce finer textiles more economically.

We make
LONG Blade Spindles
From
SHORT Blade Spindles

by new perfected method
of electric welding, and
guarantee all spindles not
to break under running
conditions.

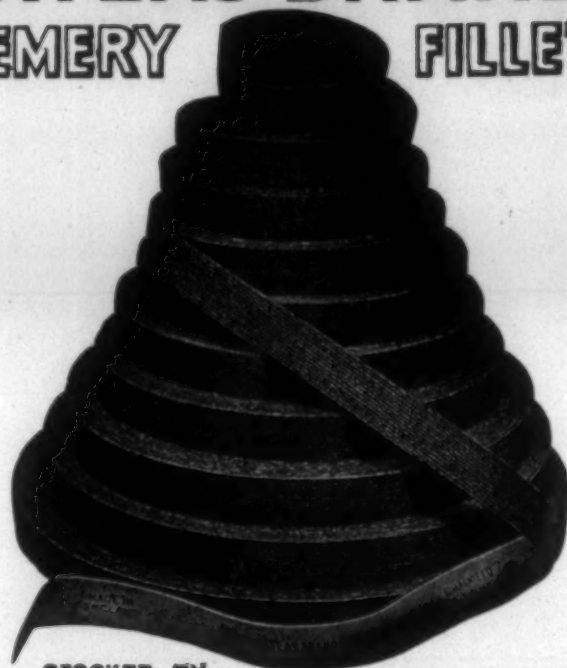
We also change Acorn
and Whorl sizes to mill
specifications.



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**THE PRINCIPAL MILL SUPPLY HOUSES
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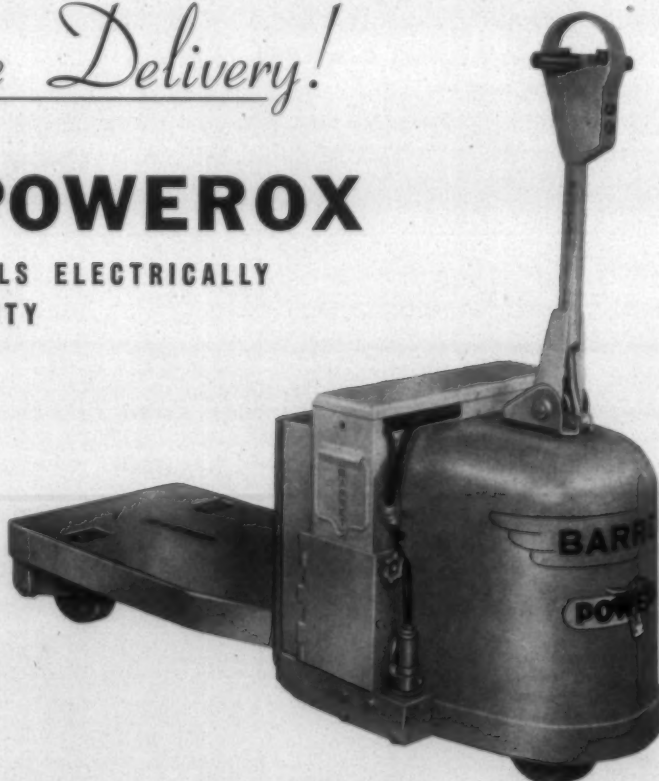
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LIFTS ELECTRICALLY — TRAVELS ELECTRICALLY
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Phone 2-5026
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



You Can SEE That It's ONLY the **SIDE** of a V-Belt

**That Grips the Pulley and
Gets the Wear!**

Look at a V-Belt in its sheave and you see at once that the *sides* of the belt do all the gripping on the pulley and get all the wear against the sheave-groove wall.

Notice, too—it's the *sides* that pick up all the power delivered by the driver pulley. The sides *transmit* that power to the belt as a *whole*. And then, once more, it's the sides—and the sides *alone*—that grip the driven pulley and *deliver* the power to it.

That is why you have always noticed that the sidewall of the ordinary V-Belt is the part that wears out first.

—and Here Is How the
CONCAVE SIDE
★ **REDUCES Sidewall WEAR**
and Lengthens Belt Life!

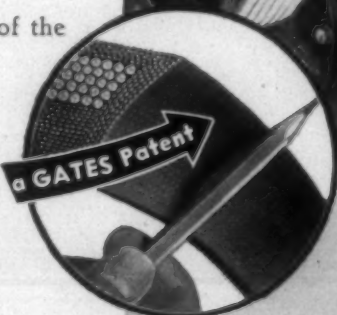
Clearly, since the sidewall is the part that wears out first, anything that prolongs the life of the sidewall will lengthen the life of the belt.

The simple diagrams on the right show exactly why the ordinary, straight-sided V-Belt gets excessive wear along the *middle* of the sides. They show also why the Patented Concave Side greatly reduces sidewall wear in Gates Vulco Ropes. That is the simple reason why your Gates Vulco Ropes are giving you so much longer service than any straight-sided V-Belts can possibly give.

★ **More Important NOW That STRONGER
Tension Members are Used**

Now that Gates *Specialized Research* has resulted in V-Belts having much stronger tension members—tension members of Rayon Cords and Flexible Steel Cables, among others—the sidewall of the belt is often called upon to transmit to the pulley much heavier loads. Naturally, with heavier loading on the sidewall the life-prolonging Concave Side is more important today than ever before!

THE GATES RUBBER COMPANY Denver, U. S. A.
"World's Largest Maker of V-Belts"



Straight Sided
V-Belt



How Straight Sided
V-Belt Bulges
When Bending Around
Its Pulley



You can actually feel the bulging of a straight-sided V-Belt by holding the sides between your finger and thumb and then bending the belt. Naturally, this bulging produces excessive wear along the middle of the sidewall as indicated by arrows.

Gates V-Belt with
Patented Concave
Sidewall



Showing How Concave
Side of Gates V-Belt
Straightens to Make Per-
fect Fit in Sheave Groove
When Belt Is Bending
Over Pulley



No Bulging against the sides of the sheave groove means that sidewall wear is evenly distributed over the full width of the sidewall—and that means much longer life for the belt!

GATES VULCO ROPE DRIVES

Engineering Offices
and Jobber Stocks

IN ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS

of the U. S. and
71 Foreign Countries

Gates

THE MARK OF
SPECIALIZED RESEARCH



Armstrong's Cork Cots have extra friction

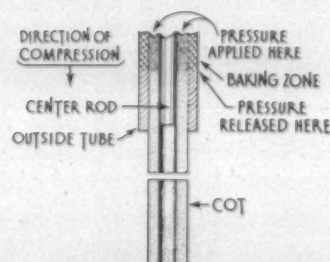
The extra "grip" of Armstrong's Cork Cots carries clearer waste well back onto the clearer boards. No eyebrowing occurs, and there's no danger of waste dropping off or being nipped into the work. Thus clearer picking is minimized and slubs are reduced. Moreover, these cots reduce clearer waste as much as fifty per cent.

The highly frictional surface of Armstrong's Cork Cots also gives you more uniform drafting and stronger yarn. Their resilience and uniformity result in fewer ends down per thousand spindle hours, so your operators do less piecing up. These cots recover quickly from most laps and hard ends. They won't flow under roll weighting. And because they are extruded, they have no hard or soft spots to grip the yarn unevenly.

Get samples, prices, and additional information on Armstrong's non-eyebrowing, clean-running Cork Cots from your Armstrong representative. Or write today to Armstrong Cork Co., Textile Products Dept., 8204 Arch St., Lancaster, Pa.



EXTRUSION PROCESS PRODUCES SEAMLESS CORK COTS



Armstrong's Cork Cots have no structural weakness to cause premature breakdown. Each cot is uniform in density from inside to outside, from end to end. Each compresses evenly, spins stronger yarn, lasts longer.

ARMSTRONG'S CORK COTS

ACCOTEX COTS • ACCOTEX APRONS

Ban the Closed Shop

THE emancipation of workers from the unbridled dictatorship of the leaders of organized labor is by far the biggest issue before our representatives in Congress today. Its core is the closed shop.

The closed shop issue is not only one that involves the permitting of a few power hungry demagogues to impose a death grip at will upon the economic life of the nation; it is not only a condition that destroys the rights of employers and union members in true collective bargaining; it is fundamentally an issue of liberating the individual from the clutches of those who can arbitrarily cut off his means of livelihood unless he bows to their will, perpetuates them in power and pays tribute for the privilege of so doing.

It is impossible to compare the closed shop monopoly with any business monopoly, past or present, in the viciousness of its effects on specific individuals or on the welfare of the nation as a whole. The closed shop means serfdom for the first and spells the destruction of orderly democratic government for the second. Congressional hearings to substantiate these statements are a waste of time; their truth is crystal clear to any school child who has read and understood the Declaration of Independence, and should be quite apparent even to the most leftish of left politicians because it is a Frankenstein monster that will quickly enslave or destroy them.

The American people, including labor's rank and file, by their almost complete rejection of congressional candidates supported by labor's Hitlers and Mussolinis in last November's election, forcefully expressed their demand that the glaring injustice fostered by one-sided labor laws be corrected. Citizens in every walk of life, everywhere, demand a complete cure for this crippling disease that has so insidiously been permitted to creep into our national life. They will not be satisfied with palliatives.

If further evidence than the recent election is needed to prove that the public is fed up with the power of

labor tyrants, made possible and perpetuated by the closed shop, it is furnished by the Gallup poll made public Jan. 20. According to this poll only eight per cent favored the closed shop, 18 per cent favored the union shop variant of the closed shop, while 66 per cent favored the open shop in which the employee may decide for himself whether or not he wishes to join a union.

It is significant that this same poll discloses that, among union members themselves, only 19 per cent favored a closed shop, 33 per cent the so-called union shop, while 41 per cent were in favor of the open shop.

The dictatorial power over union members at present in the hands of the unions' tyrants, and the revolutionary threat to our governmental institutions with which that power threatens the nation, has as its source the regimentation of individuals into closed shops. Destroy this undemocratic source of power and the present exploiters of it will vanish like the morning mists when exposed to the bright light of day.—*Manufacturers Record*.

The Safe Way to Economy

THE only way to get back to pre-war governmental costs is to dry up the source of income. The government's chief source of income is taxes. Cut the taxes and you automatically cut expenses. The surest and quickest way to stop spiralling wages and costs (inflation), is just this simple method of cutting all taxes to the bone. If the 80th Congress has any businessmen in its ranks, they'll know that budgets are made up from what you have, not what you hope to get.

One place to start cutting is to let a million excess government employees out now, while industry and business can re-absorb them. This alone would take care of a 20 per cent tax reduction.

The \$50 or \$60 the average wage earner will save will loom larger than can now be realized, because everyone resents paying for a dead horse. Besides, the increase in the take-home pay will be immediately noticeable.

It will be well for the first Republi-

can Congress in 13 years to bear in mind that the Democratic Congress in 1933 truthfully kept its campaign pledges by repealing the Volstead Act in record time. Reducing taxes will be a better vote-getter than the repealing of prohibition.

This can be the first step in the cycle to bring back the "five-cent glass of beer"—in other words, a return to sanity.—*Practical Builder*.

The Right to Ruin?

COMMUNISM in Russia is the Russians' business as long as they keep it there. Communism in the United States is definitely our business.

Any communist in this country acts with definite purpose to overthrow our form of free government. He aims to substitute a communist dictatorship in which he hopes to become one of the favored commissars.

One hears the phrase "American communist." There can be no such animal. The words violently contradict each other. No person with Americanism in his heart could be a communist and no communist can truly be an American.

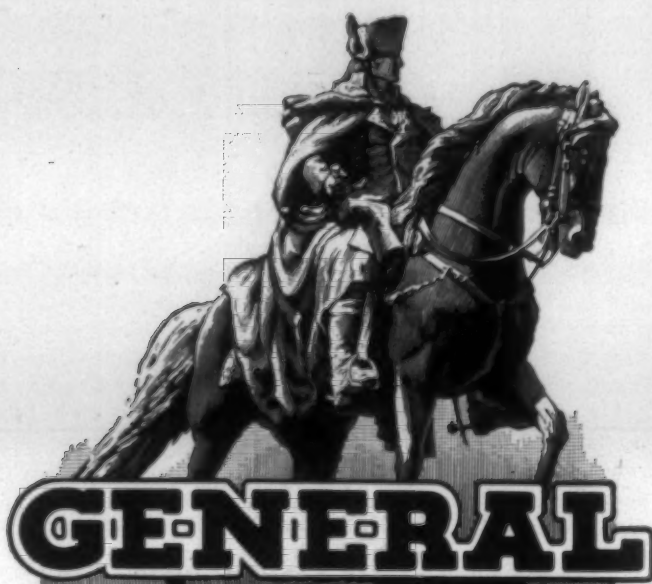
Unfortunately there are communists in America. In their efforts to destroy American liberty they take advantage of every freedom which our constitution guarantees.

They have the right to organize as a political party and to appear on the ballot at elections. This they have done in several states.

Thousands of good Americans defend this right even though they despise everything which communism represents. They believe constitutional freedom extends even to include the right of organized political opposition to the constitution itself.

Much can be said to support this view. The very scope of freedom must always be a jealous alertness to guard the rights of the minorities.

Under the shelter of American rights, communists push forward with their program. The design is to reduce the nation to a state of such disorder, discouragement and despair that by violence or any other means they can



High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.

COKE

Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va., and Connellsville Coke from Pennsylvania.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



Medium volatile, high fusion coking coal for by-product and steam use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on Virginian Ry.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wisconsin, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Unexcelled Steaming Coal from the Fire Creek Seam in Greenbrier County, W. Va., originating on the N.F.&G.R.R.

ANTHRACITE — Hazle Brook Premium
... Raven Run

General Coal Company

123 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

BRANCHES:

BLUEFIELD, W. VA. BOSTON BUFFALO CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CINCINNATI DETROIT NEW YORK NORFOLK PITTSBURGH

take control of the wreckage. They mean then, with iron discipline and bloody ruthlessness, to keep control. In Russia they have done so.

They seek to fan into destructive flames every spark of discontent. If friction exists between races, they do everything conceivable to magnify it. When labor disagreements rise, they seek to prolong and aggravate the trouble. It is no crime to make trouble, so where no trouble exists, they try to make some.

Abundant use has been made of "front" organizations. A group is set up for some apparently worthy purpose, or an organization with an existing good name is utilized. Respectable citizens who desire to help a good cause, but who are innocent of any favor for communism, lend their names. Surprisingly eminent owners of good names have found themselves unintentionally to be tools of the communists who really run the groups and who bend the "causes" toward weakening the American faith.

No one yet knows the extent to which communist influences have penetrated into the government itself.

The readiness with which the State Department provided passports and visas for such characters as Gerhard Eisler is a puzzle. And it would be hard to explain actions in more than one government agency without taking into account that they were more nearly in accord with the communist line than with patriotic common sense.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities will perform invaluable services to the nation whenever it will honestly and fairly turn the bright light of truth on communist—or any other—effort to break down America. Chairman J. Parnell Thomas declares the committee will do just that. In return the communists will scream about red-baiting and cry for their constitutional rights. They might better be thankful not to be operating in a country where death or Siberia are the penalties for disloyalty.

How far should rights extend to those who incite hatred and violence and who seek in alien behalf to disrupt the United States?

No devotee of liberty wants to abridge true freedom. Neither does he wish to see it destroyed. But if new definitions of rights and of crimes are required maybe the time has come to consider them. — *Pathfinder News Magazine*.

STEEL CALENDER RACKS

DESIGNED FOR
AND



LONG LIFE

For safety in operation, the tongue and grooved cut-steel gear rack and rack section of this patented calender rack are firmly fastened in place with a 3/16" soft-stock shear pin set in hardened tool-steel bushings.

With the exception of the cast iron side plates on the head, the entire rack assembly is constructed of steel for hard wear and long life. One assembly, installed 10 years ago, has required only 85c for repairs.

The rack head is equipped with hardened steel ball bearing rollers and hardened steel pins. Furnished complete with cut-steel pinion rack gears.

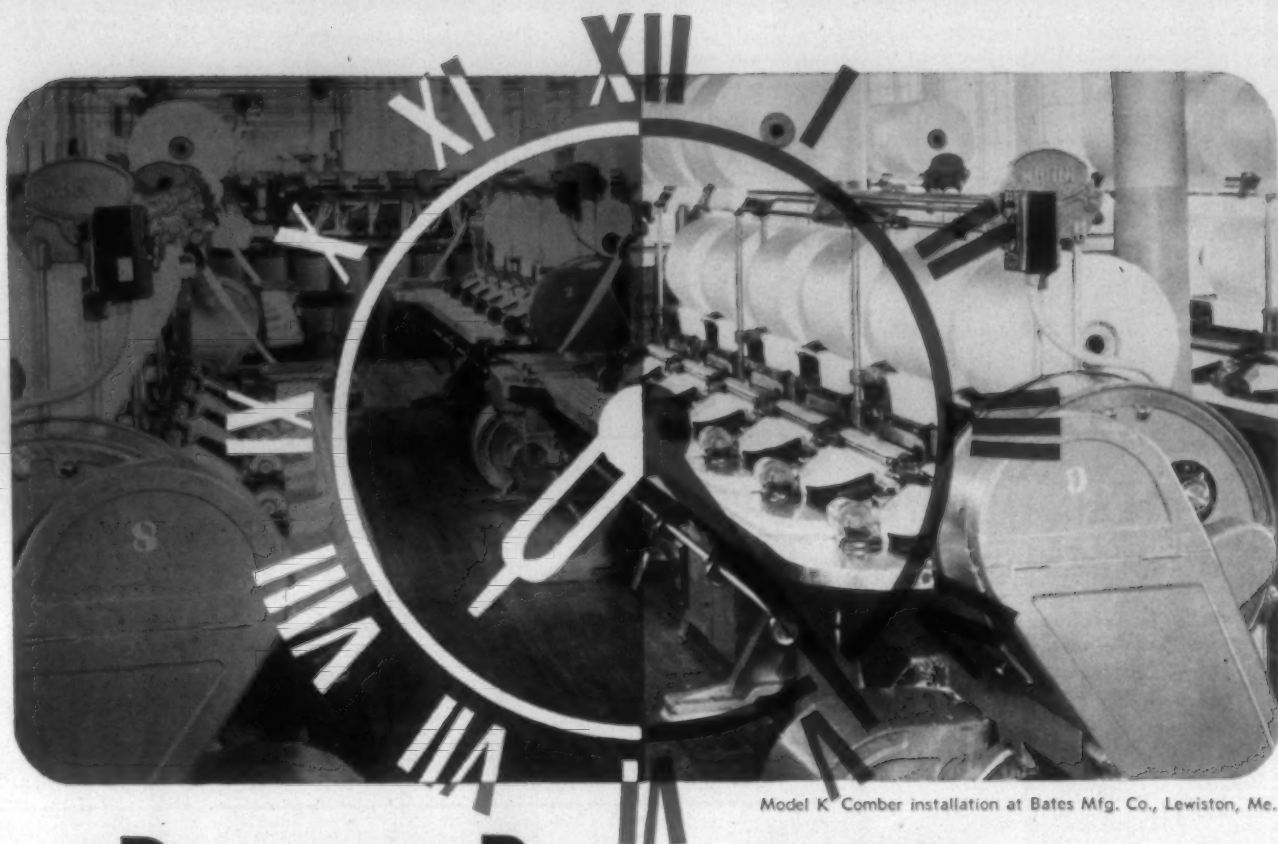


for KITSON, SACO-LOWELL,
ATHERTON,
HOWARD-BULLOUGH,
DOBSON & BARLOW and
POTTER & JOHNSON pickers

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.

(Balson-Cook Company, Owners)

WEST POINT, GEORGIA



Model K Comber installation at Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me.

Rugged Dependability

... from shift to shift!

AROUND-THE-CLOCK PERFORMANCE BY WHITIN COMBERS

CONTROLLED high quality through every manufacturing operation is largely responsible for the enviable reputation enjoyed by the Bates Mfg. Company. Famous for their quality bedspreads, their combed percale sheets are a worthy addition to the widely known Bates Line. To maintain top quality and achieve high production on these fine sheets, Bates has installed a battery of ten Whitin Model "K" combers. Operating over a period of months

on a brutal day and night around-the-clock schedule, these machines have been delivering combed sliver which meets the rigid standards required for this quality product.

Based upon their performance under exacting mill conditions you too may install these rugged Whitin Combers with full confidence. The Model "K" Comber will stand up and produce combed sliver of highest quality at an excellent production rate.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA.



What One-Variety Cotton Means To Mills

By J. CRAIG SMITH, Executive Vice-President, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

— An Address Honoring Farmers of the Moores Bridge (Ala.) Community —

IT is a great pleasure for me to participate in honoring the farmers of Moores Bridge Community for your achievement in improving the quality and yield of your cotton during the past year. Alabama is divided into four agricultural districts. You have been singled out as having made the most progress of any community in an area comprising approximately one-fourth of Alabama. There are now some 400 one-variety communities in this state and the competition for first place in each of the four agricultural districts has been keen. I think any recognition that comes to a community because of community effort should be doubly prized. Such an achievement as is being recognized here today requires good leadership, of course, but it also requires a desire to work together for the common good.

The emphasis which our cotton farmers have placed on quality in recent years has been most heartening. Although the acres planted to cotton have been reduced from 45,000,000 in 1925 to 18,000,000 last year, the yield per acre is much greater than in the big acreage years and the quality of the cotton produced has improved tremendously. Too, the acreage formerly planted to cotton has been used by our farmers to diversify. Those of us who have been advising diversification, though, should not overlook the fact that there is land in the South which is more profitable when planted in cotton than when planted in any other crop that we know about. There are some acres in Alabama and many in the Mississippi Delta which will produce more food value in cottonseed than they will planted to any grain. Even if the cotton itself were thrown away, the farmer still do better to plant that particular land to cotton. Better quality cotton grown at a lower cost is still the most profitable course for many farmers in the Southern states.

The improvement in the quality of cotton grown in Alabama during the past 15 years has been phenomenal. I mention Alabama particularly because our cotton quality had deteriorated to a point that made our crop almost unmarketable. One of the larger merchants used a rubber stamp which read, "No Alabama cotton to be delivered on this contract" and the mills of the state had to go elsewhere for the major part of their requirements. Now most of our crop has inch or longer staple. This increased staple will result in at least ten million more dollars of income to the farmers of Alabama this past year than they would have

received if they had continued to grow the shorter staples. These ten million dollars, like all farm income dollars, will benefit all of us directly or indirectly. I hope all of us have learned by now that none of us can prosper for long unless we have a prosperous agriculture.

Many people have had a part in encouraging the production of better cotton in Alabama. In my judgment, though, the major credit belongs to the Extension Service under the able direction of P. O. Davis. C. A. McLendon, J. T. Belue and J. C. Lowery have been tireless in their efforts. Donald Comer, the head of my own company, has preached the gospel of better quality cotton to be marketed at premium prices from one end of Alabama to the other.

During the war years and also in this reconversion period the mills have sought better quality cotton as never before. In making better quality available our farmers made a major contribution toward supplying our armed forces with the billions of yards of cotton cloth they needed and are making a major contribution toward helping the mills maintain their increased production rate in the present reconversion period. Our machinery could not run nearly so fast if we had to use $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch staple instead of the one-inch staple that we are using. Not only would short staple require the slowing down of the machinery but it would immeasurably increase the work loads of the operatives in the mill. In speaking of improved cotton quality, the emphasis up to now has been placed on the benefit which has come to the farmer through a greater price for his product. Another major group in this country vitally concerned with the quality of cotton includes the 500,000 men and women who operate our mills. A mill using good quality cotton is a very much more pleasant place to work than a mill trying to spin short weak fibers. A spinner's job is tedious at best. While you farmers of Moores Bridge Community were increasing your own income by growing better cotton you were also helping in no small measure those who in the past have walked up and down a row of spinning frames on a hot day patching up breaks because of short fiber. On behalf of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association and on behalf of the 40,000 men and women who operate the cotton mill machinery in Alabama, I thank you for what you have accomplished. May I remind you, too, that the continued growing of good quality cotton, like the preservation of human liberty, requires eternal vigilance.

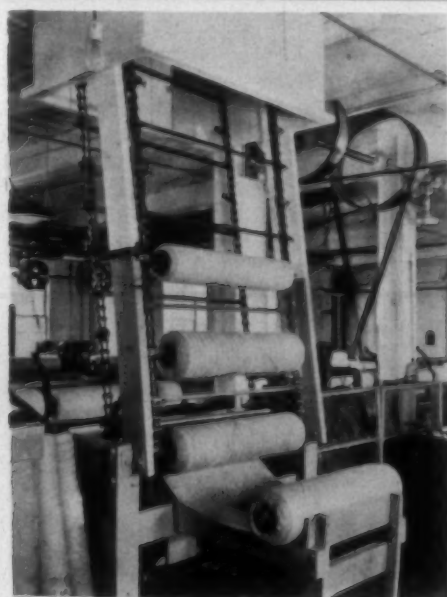
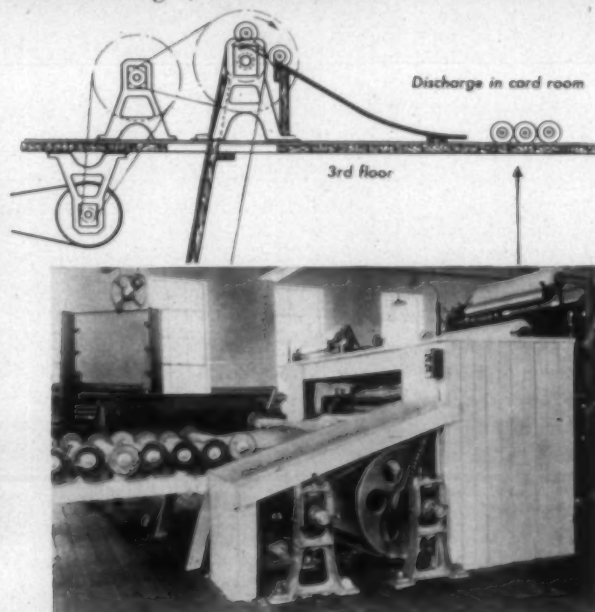
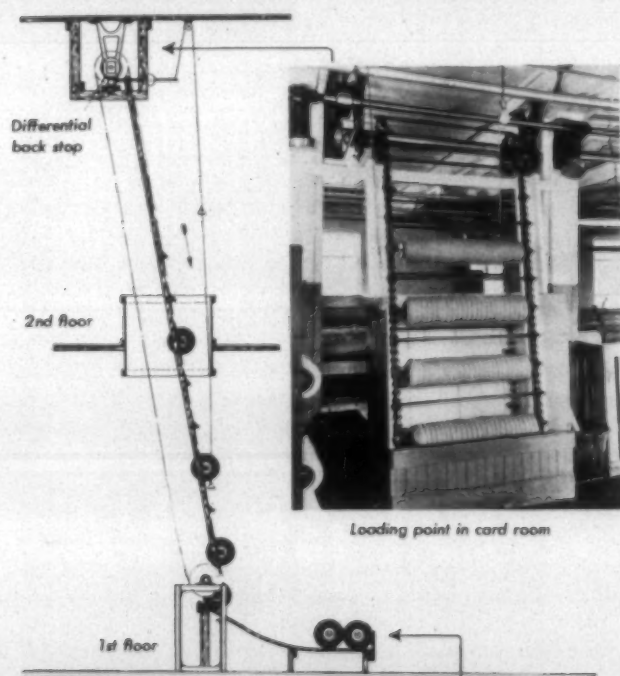
Unique Conveyor Simplifies Spool Handling

THROUGH the use of a unique conveyor system, Carleton Woolen Co. of Rockdale, Mass., has been able to effect a considerable cost reduction in the handling of roving spools between its card and spinning rooms. Supplanting the previous method of hand trucking and elevators, the new system has reduced materially the amount of manual labor involved, released many man-hours for other tasks and substantially cut the percentage of spoilage.

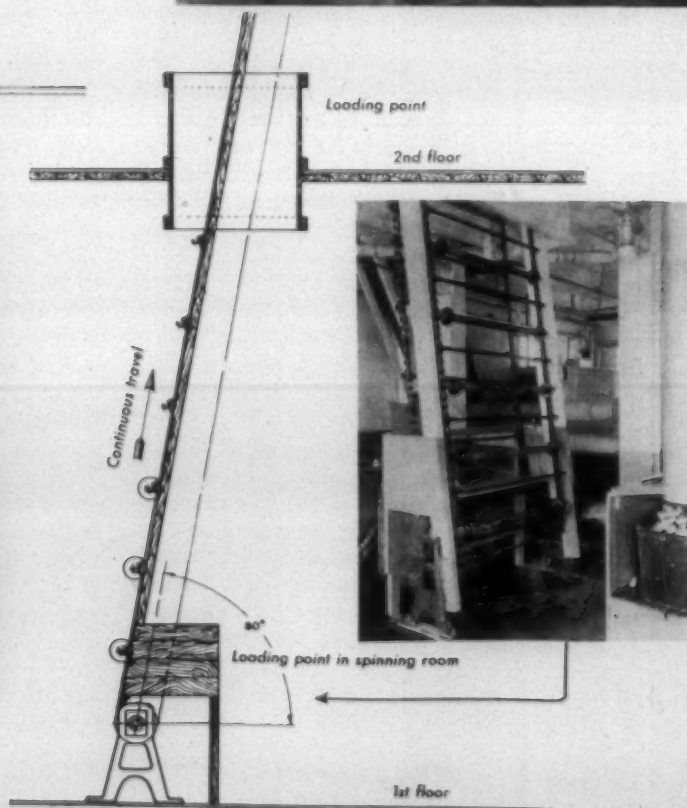
As shown in the accompanying illustrations, the system consists of two conveyors—an automatic discharge gravity conveyor, and an automatic discharge live elevator. Loading of both elevators is done by hand. Loaded spools are placed

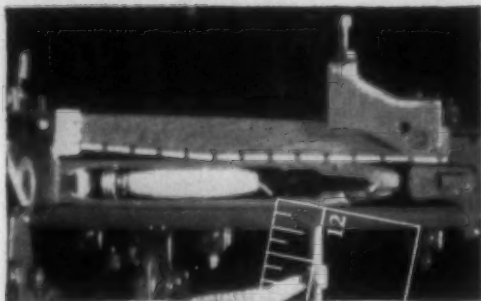
on the gravity conveyor in the third floor card room and moved to the spinning rooms below. A brake controls the gravity movement of the conveyor, which can be operated from all three floors. The return conveyor is power operated at a slow speed and carries the empty spools from the spinning rooms back up to the carding department.

Both conveyors use Rex Pintle chain with appropriate attachments. Baldwin-Rex roller chain transmits power on the return conveyor. The installation was designed at Worcester, Mass., by the Eastern Division of Chain Belt Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., and described in a recent issue of that firm's house organ, *The Rex World*.



Discharge in spinning room
Above, automatic discharge gravity elevator; to the right, live elevator with automatic discharge.





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How to handle a shuttle that streaks back and forth across a loom faster than the eye can follow . . . making almost 3 trips per second?

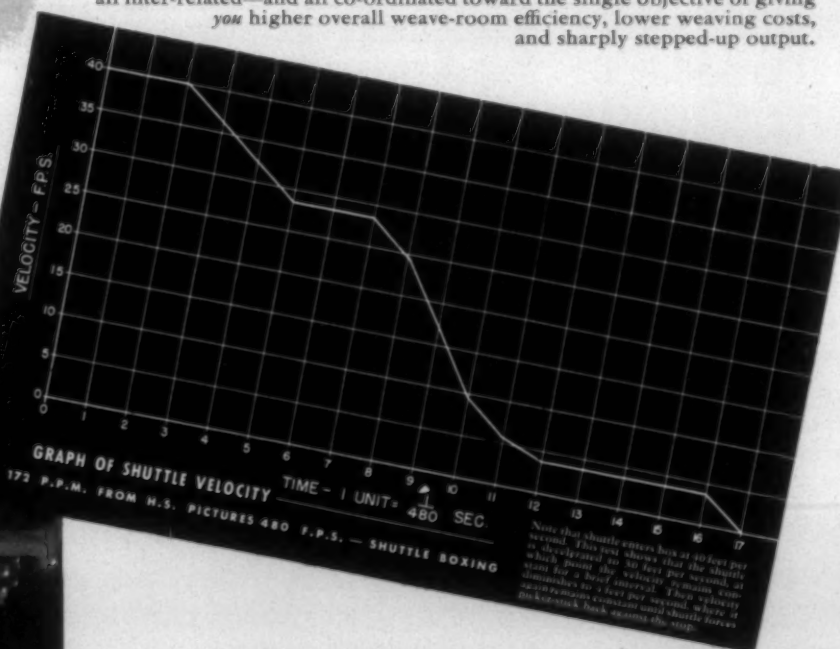
Let it slam at full force into the shuttle-box, and the yarn will slough off the bobbin, snarl up, then break.

The only other answer is to "brake" the shuttle to a stop without permitting it to slam. But this must be done within 10 inches . . . to a *dead stop* from 30 miles per hour! To do this in 1/30th of a second seems almost impossible.

How C&K engineers are approaching this problem can be seen from the two photos at the left and the speed chart below. The photos are "frames" from a motion picture taken by the high-speed camera developed and built by C&K, which takes 480 pictures each second. The lower picture shows the shuttle flashing into the box. The upper photo shows it fully stopped, a split second later. On the film between these two frames are 15 or 16 frames each showing the location of the shuttle at intervals of 1/480th of a second. These are the means whereby it is possible to make study charts such as the one illustrated.

This continuing study of shuttle boxing is, obviously, aimed toward giving you even higher uniformity of fabric-quality, and more consistently uninterrupted operation.

And this continuing study is one of many C&K engineering projects, all inter-related—and all co-ordinated toward the single objective of giving you higher overall weave-room efficiency, lower weaving costs, and sharply stepped-up output.



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Eastern Carolina S.T.A. Has Spring Meeting

THE annual spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association was held March 29 at the North Carolina State College school of textiles. The operating executives in attendance heard two addresses—"A Couple of Guys Named Joe," by Thomas L. Carroll, personnel director for Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. at Winston-Salem, N. C., and "The Ability of Plant Management to Control Accidents," by E. L. Dorsey, Jr., district engineer for American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Carroll's remarks, the same delivered before another S. T. A. gathering, were published in a previous issue of this magazine. Mr. Dorsey's address is printed below and is followed by a stenographic report of discussion which resulted from his remarks.

Sydney Green, vice-president of Eno Cotton Mills at Hillsboro, N. C., presided over the session in his capacity as chairman of the division. As the meeting closed, the following slate of officials was nominated and elected to head the Eastern Carolina Division during the next year: A. R. Marley of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., chairman; G. E. Moore of J. M. Odell Mfg. Co., Bynum, N. C., vice-chairman; and E. C. Horner of Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills, secretary. Named to the divisional executive committee were A. L. Oldham of Erwin, N. C., J. R. Meikle of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., W. F. Laughridge of Rocky Mount, N. C., and J. E. Shaw of Roanoke Rapids.

The Ability Of Plant Management To Control Accidents

By E. L. DORSEY, JR.

THE success of any industrial enterprise, whether it be a cotton mill, foundry or other manufacturing organization, depends much upon the ability of the operating or manufacturing management. Of course, the policy of the company, as voiced by its directors, is the foundation upon which the success of the enterprise rests, and the various divisions such as buying, merchandising, financing, etc., are of vital importance. Nevertheless, the best financed plant cannot live long if the operating management cannot produce marketable merchandise at profit-making costs.

It is with the operation of industrial plants in general, and cotton mills in your particular interest, that I wish to tell you wherein lies the ability of the operating management to prevent accidents. Ability implies both authority or competence, and I use the word for both meanings. I assume that extensive authority is vested in the operating management, and that it has the qualifications for carrying it out. Relative strength or weakness are not our concern here. What I wish to discuss is the use made by management of its capacity to carry on the authority which it has—that is, its ability to operate a plant. I have expressed the opinion that the success of the enterprise depends upon the

ability of the management to carry out its program. My thesis is that the success of the mill to control accidents is in like measure proportional to the ability of the operating management.

This statement is not a fantastic notion, nor is it stated from a desire to arouse your interest in accident prevention by challenging your ability to manufacture cotton yarn, cloth or goods, as your case may be. You may take it as a challenge to make your accident record as good as your manufacturing record. The relation of accident control to production control has been proved in so many cases of comparative results, that it has become an accepted fundamental principle, that accident prevention cannot be a thing apart, a supernumerary plaything, but must be part and parcel with the manufacturing program. When understood as such, and treated with the same degree of understanding and interest as every other variable in the production problem, the success of it reflects the success of the plant as an enterprise. I shall base my remarks upon this principle, because I have no interest in the mill which conducts its safety work either as a sort of grafted, but rather lame, expression of human interest, or as a noisy effort to impress the insurance carrier how interested it is in getting a low rate. These schemes are futile.

The accidents prevented are prevented either by chance, or the results of the individual interest and effort of a few of the supervisors or workers. Results so obtained are spasmodic. I know of cotton mills and other manufacturing concerns that have installed safety organizations in accordance with the handbook formula, hold meetings regularly, keep a file of "minutes," hoping for a few per cent reduction in Workmen's Compensation Insurance premium charges and they lament as though they were abused when the accident experience continued so badly that the rate mounted each year. Such conditions should not cast aspersions upon the ability of the management. They do represent, however, the futility of grafting accident prevention onto the mill program and expecting results. It is useless to expect roses to bloom on a branch which has been grafted onto an apple tree. Graft an apple to an apple, on the other hand, and as similarities make them grow together into one stout tree, each branch will bear fruit of its own kind.

Already a good many mills have discovered the futility of an extraneous safety organization, and upon making accident prevention integral with the production program have made a success of it. There are instances of plants finding themselves in such serious straits of bad accident experience that changes in the operating management were made on this account. In those cases improvement in the accident picture was accompanied by improvements in manufacturing. I do not wish to imply by this that if your own accident experience is poor your production is inefficient, for your poor accident experience is probably only the result of not having yet discovered your ability to control accidents through your production program. I would imply the converse, however, that if you have been taken to task by your owners for inefficient operation of your mill and you feel

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resentful of such lack of appreciation for your efforts, you will probably be able to prove to yourself that they are right, by noting that you have a poor accident record. I would draw another implication also. If you are one of those complacent souls who is well satisfied that your accident program is already in the production program and that it is good, when the accident experience shows it to be rotten, you are also complacent about the production of your goods, and you are going to seed. Deny the allegation on the grounds that you are making money and making good goods, and the truth is that you are drifting on momentum which will run down and you will find yourself flat. Look at it any way you want to, ability in production can be used as ability in accident prevention.

What do we mean by that? I mean exactly managerial ability to organize groups of individuals to perform numerous different tasks and co-ordinate their efforts so that the whole organization runs smoothly without clash or clatter, without wear and tear, without loss and waste. Good goods are not the result of the expertness of the superintendent as a dyer, or a weaver, or a designer or a sweeper. He hires all these functionaries, but he does make a team of them. I like to look at a superintendent's job from the standpoint of contract, a contract between himself and the mill owners. The contract is usually implied, but it is there, none the less, because it is an agreement. The owners agree to pay a certain salary for certain effort by the superintendent, or agent, or manager, or whatever you want to call him. To carry out that effort they provide buildings and machinery, working capital for raw materials and wages, provide a merchandising organization, advertising organization, financial organization, etc. The superintendent agrees to produce the merchandise which is desired, at a quality which is wanted, at a price which will sell it at a profit. He will hire supervisors to carry out his program in each of the various departments, hire employees to do the work, maintain the mill property, machinery, etc., in good repair and operate it as a minimum of waste, minimum of loss, minimum of spoilage, and a minimum of accidents to property, and to the machinery. It is not hard in this agreement for him to do these things because he has the ability to organize the mill for the production at hand and to get carried out all the various things which have to be done, when they have to be done, and how. That ability is measured by his grasp of the problem and understanding it,

visualizing it, seeing its major component parts, and seeing the manner in which they have to flow together and preparing his instructions to carry out the plans.

The nature and thoroughness of his instructions and the manner in which he trains his overseers to carry them out are earmarks of his executive ability. I am not concerned with his pre-emptoriness or arbitrariness, nor any personal characteristics. It is the instruction and training which I mean, and will refer to them later, for they bear upon the manner in which his intelligence is conveyed to the overseers for their use in preventing accidents.

The job superintendency, which I have called a contract, and about which I have spoken in terms of ability to get things done as they should be, is successful when everything about it will bear the test of common sense. You produce efficiency without resorting to tricks and panaceas in lieu of supervision. They only clutter up the mill with reports, break the harmony and cause grief.

There is one more yardstick of managerial ability which I wish to mention; that of checking up on results. What good superintendent doesn't know his cost per pound, or other unit, and hasn't analyzed it into its components of power, maintenance, wages, etc.? To do it is so inherent to your habits that it is needless to even mention it. Many of you enjoy the confidences of your contemporaries and exchange cost data for comparative purposes. From the experience of others you improve your own.

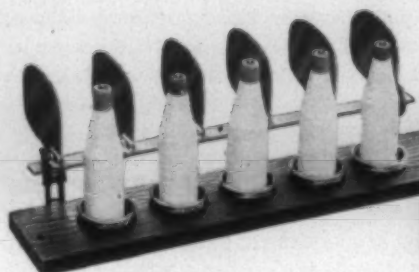
Why have I presumed to rehearse your several broad duties in terms of managerial ability? Because to carry out my thesis, the prevention of accidents to employees becomes part of that superintendent's contract. You use those same qualities and authority which define ability in the same ways to control accidents, that is, when you make accident prevention one of the items of production control which it definitely is.

The first point of ability which I made was that of organization to get things done smoothly and without waste. When it becomes your will to control the waste from accidents you express that will and make it understood by your organization. It may be an order or a statement of policy, but it carries clearly to each subordinate the clear principle that he shall be responsible for the accidents to employees in his immediate charge. Just as you are responsible for the aggregate manufacturing cost of your goods, so are you responsible for the total accidents. In like manner, each



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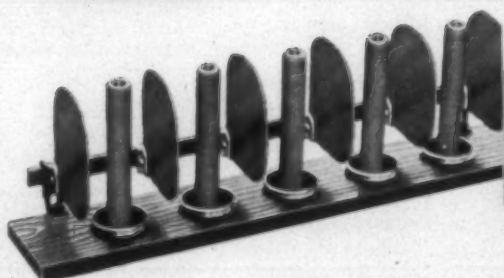
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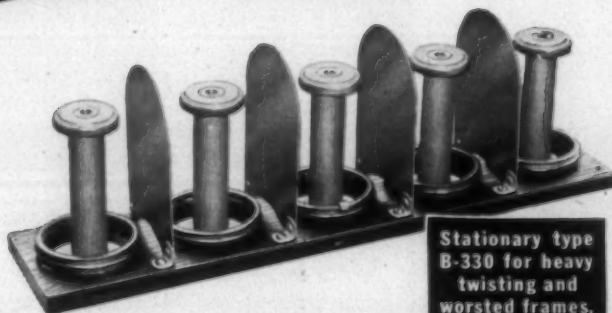
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overseer is held accountable under that principle for the accidents to his employers. The failure of a single overseer to accept his responsibility for the accidents in his department is a test of your ability to co-ordinate the accident prevention effort in the whole mill, for a lame department is a serious handicap to each of the others.

Let us examine a few of the items in the superintendent's job which bear upon accident control. I have touched upon the employment of the overseers and placing the responsibility of accidents upon them in their several departments. Next I mentioned hiring employees for mill workers. Perhaps your mill is large enough to have an employment department, or maybe the overseers select their employees. Without regard for accidents you hire the workers which the market offers, for their abilities, experience, etc. With accident prevention in the plan of things you apply a number of other qualifications to the selection of workers: a physical fitness, such as strong men on heavy jobs, nimble fingers for high-speed workers, attentiveness in hazardous places, and willingness in all of them to follow instructions in safe practices.

Next I mentioned maintenance of property and machinery. It is just as easy to maintain machinery in a condition which is safe to operate as it is to maintain it so that it will just operate. It has been a custom of mills since there were mills to wash the floors constantly. This operation is performed for a purpose without regard to the hazard involved, yet it is just as easy to wash floors so that falls do not occur as it is to have the women skating in soap suds with frequent broken thighs resulting. Many a good saw guard in the repair shop has reposed on a hook on the wall after the first dressing of the saw, merely because the maintenance program did not contain the principle of maintenance for safe operation.

Furthermore, since the mill had to come into being as a plant with equipment, before workers could be employed, so must the safety of the equipment be accomplished and maintained before safe practices can be impressed upon workers as their duty. This is important. It has been harped on by the safety men for years as a manner of proving your sincerity of purpose to control accidents. Consider it part of your job to control accidents and the demonstration of sincerity takes care of itself. You just can't put accident control into your regular job, and show some ability to accomplish it while you leave machine hazards unguarded. It is of the same stripe as not providing adequate machinery and adequate maintenance of it. That goes for housekeeping also.

I said earlier that the instructions issued were an earmark of ability. That goes for accident control instructions, too. I do not expect the superintendent to be a better safety man than he is a dyer, weaver, or floor mop. He hires that man, too, but because a safety man covers the whole plant he should report to the superintendent direct, who will issue the instructions. A safety man may not be necessary in many cases, for mutual help through the functioning of a committee or overseers meeting with outside assistance from experts may be sufficient. Let a safety committee degenerate into a debating society, or social gathering and you can look for the cause in bad instructions from the management. "All injuries shall be reported at once and be treated at the first aid room" is a stock order. How much does it mean when a dozen fingers can be found wrapped in rags that never saw a first aid room, and many cases becoming infected? It

may have been an order, but unless there was instruction in the principle behind the order, what did it amount to?

I touched upon the training of supervisors as requiring some ability. They need training also in accident prevention. There is much more to it than selling them an interest in it. It is they who have to train their workers, both old and new, and they have to investigate accidents to find means of preventing recurrence, they have to develop operating practices which are not interfered with by necessary guards, they have to keep house in their own departments. Personal instruction is essential, of course, but a satisfactory secondary method of training overseers is to discuss with them the problems in meetings. Train them in accident control in the same ways. The use made of your insurance carrier's safety engineer for this purpose is a marked display of ability. Listen to him academically and it is time wasted. Interpret his thoughts to fit your needs with which you are more familiar, and your overseers recognize them as your desire. Safety literature can be used to advantage here, and the various safe practices pamphlets of the National Safety Council are invaluable. The pamphlet for cotton mills which a committee of your own members has prepared in collaboration with the National Safety Council should become your own safe practice textbook.

All your effort for accident control is merely the building of its parts into your system. The scheme to guard hazards or to make practices safer indicates your grasp of the needs. In the same manner that you will debunk a panacea for the ills of production, so will you debunk a nostrum for safety. Believe me, there are hundreds offered, and none will work. Like everything else, accidents controlled are the results of continuous, hard work. There is no *abracadabra* about it.

And finally, how do you check your results? Just the same as you do your manufacturing results. You analyze your accident experience to find the types, and causes, and see how you stack up with other mills. Perhaps the most important demonstration of ability is getting at the root of trouble when the trouble is there. An insurance rate above normal indicates trouble, for your experience is worse than average, and a resume of your accidents hold the key. All accidents, minor as well as lost-time accidents, had several contributing causes, and each accident contained potential possibilities for more serious consequences. It is their thorough study and analysis which charts your course. When your safety engineer points out a rising frequency of accidents, don't blame it on bad luck. Search out the causes and correct them. It can be done because it has been done, not once, or spasmodically, but continuously. A good accident record is a challenge to your ability as a mill superintendent.

Discussion

A. R. MARLEY, superintendent, Mill No. 1, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C.: How are you going to get all accidents reported at once?

MR. DORSEY: That is another one of your own control problems. My opinion on that is that it takes an awful lot of education and loyalty and fighting and fussing and patting on the back to get that done. It is a real problem, but some mills have whipped it. There is no answer that will fit every case. It is a question that requires a lot of work and study of your own conditions.

J. H. MAYFIELD, personnel and safety director, Rosemary

Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.: I find from my experience that the co-operation of supervisors and the training of first aiders and having first aid rooms convenient to the industrial department are all a part of that program. If you have competent doctors and nurses and first aiders and overseers you will have a successful program; if you do not, your program will fail.

MR. DORSEY: That is an excellent point. Naturally, having those facilities, the people are not negligent about coming in, and the people really want them if they are available.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Mr. Mayfield spoke about doctors and nurses and first aid rooms. Some of us are not big enough to have those things. We want some help for the little man.

MR. DORSEY: I think Mr. Mayfield's point about that is that you want to have as much as you can. We have checked a lot of little plants, and about all the first aid facilities some of them have is a bottle of iodine and a couple of packages of band-aids or something like that. I think the first step is to have all first aid equipment centralized. I do not like the idea of having it scattered about. Then the next thing is to have some people trained in first aid. Then build up among your employees the feeling that even the slightest injury must be reported and must be treated.

MR. MAYFIELD: I think I can clarify my point there. The home is a very small unit, but you can have centralization of equipment in your home. If you have an accident in your home requiring first aid you have your first aid equipment there, and you should have it in your plant. If there is an accident requiring emergency attention or medi-

cal attention, then the supervisor of the department should see that that treatment is made available.

EDWARD C. HORNER, overseer of carding and spinning, Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills: I think the reason we do not get our program across to the workers is that they think we are maintaining a safety program because it is an order, that we are setting up a safety organization because the boss wants us to maintain a safety organization. When we get across to the workers that it is not merely an executive order I think we shall get more co-operation. It may be a little bit more difficult to get across to the worker that the reason we are going into a safety program or maintaining a safety program is purely for the relief of human suffering or to prevent our fellow worker from being injured and that the reason we maintain a first aid room or first aid facilities, or whatever the set-up is, according to the size of our plant, the reason that it is maintained is to give relief in the event there is an accident or serious injury. I have known of cases where an accident was not reported, where a minor injury was not reported, and infection set in. The people were bawled out. In my opinion that is the wrong way to go about it. It is too late to bawl people out after an accident has occurred, and too late to administer first aid after infection has set in. The thing we want to get across to the worker is that the reason we want minor accidents reported is not to avoid being bawled out but to prevent infection from setting in. We had an accident a little while ago which was beyond our first aid facilities; a woman ran a splinter deep under her finger nail. We sent her to a doctor's office at nine, and he showed up about one. The next time anything like that happens the person will

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not want to go to the doctor's office and sit there four hours. We should have the facilities in our plants to administer first aid. We should not concentrate so much on the supervisory staff, since we want the workers to believe that our sole purpose in maintaining a safety program is for their relief and not because the officers or executives up above us think it is a good policy.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: I think Mr. Horner has hit the nail exactly on the head and that the difficulty is that the people working for us don't do the things we want them to do. I do not know of anyone that pays for lost time for first aid; I do not know of any mill that pays for lost time, for half an hour. If our people are running hanks, that is what they are interested in; if they have to walk a quarter-mile to get first aid they are losing production. What Mr. Dorsey says is true, that you do not want to have a bottle of iodine here and bandages there. But people are not going to lose a half-hour because of a little scratch or cut. How are you going to get the 600 people in our plant go and have that thing taken care of? How are you going to make most convenient for them to get these things done? People don't get a cut finger and get it infected because they want it that way. They get the infection because they don't want to lose time to take care of it. How are we going to educate our people or make them interested enough in having these small accidents taken care of so we shall not have infections later on? If we knew that six certain persons got scratches or splinters today and we can make them report tomorrow, probably we can catch five out of six infections. That is what we want to know.

C. W. HOWELL, superintendent, Mills Nos. 2 and 5, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Erwin, N. C.: I am not sure that we can answer all those questions. It does seem if we follow these suggestions as much as possible we shall accomplish something. One thing we can do is to have our first aid room conveniently located. That will cut down on loss of time. I think any program we have requires diligent attention. If we give first aid the same diligent attention that we give to other supervisory duties I think we shall find that it works much better. I think where we fail is that we do not give it diligent attention.

The Erwin System

We have a system at Erwin. First, we require that all accidents must be reported. If not reported, then there are certain disciplinary measures we can take. In other words, the person is just as much responsible for reporting an accident as he is for his production. We try to follow that through. We try to have the supervisor who is responsible for the first aid see that it is given. When you tie those in close together I don't think you will have too many get by. I think you will find in those that do get by someone was negligent other than the employee. Perhaps the first aid room was closed, or it was about stopping time and everybody was in a hurry. We have found that by extending the time the first aid room is open they are mostly taken care of.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: I am still not convinced that every scratch that happens and every cut that happens in any mill is taken care of. Maybe we do an awfully poor job.

GLENN E. PENLAND, safety director, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: It was news to me that employees will not be paid if they have an accident and go to the first aid room for treatment.

CHAIRMAN GREEN: Let's clear that up. I said any employee that goes to the first aid room, if on piece work or hanks, etc., is not paid anything. I may be wrong. Maybe every other mill does pay. But if a man is running a set of looms or a woman is running a side of spinning frames, and he or she gets a splinter or a cut and goes to the first aid room to have it attended to, his production stops or her production stops while in there.

MR. PENLAND: Maybe it is a more severe injury; maybe a woman gets upset and needs to stay in the first aid room perhaps 30 or 45 minutes. The overseer in that particular case knows what happened to that employee. Would that overseer give to that employee her average run for the day, or would she be docked?

VIRGIL E. McDOWELL, assistant superintendent, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids: I don't see how you can get around giving them average pay or at least minimum pay. I have always heard it the other way, that most of the mills are glad to pay an employee for time while going to the first aid room because they don't want a lost-time accident.

D. F. LANIER, superintendent, Oxford Cotton Mills: I know that is true with us. We pay for the entire day if they have an accident at 7:15 in the morning. We pay them for that day's work. We pay them for the time they spend in going to the first aid room; if they stay 45 minutes we pay them for that. If they have to go up street and see a doctor and are gone one hour or three hours we pay them for that. We pay them for the day they get hurt, whether they are off a few minutes or a half-day.

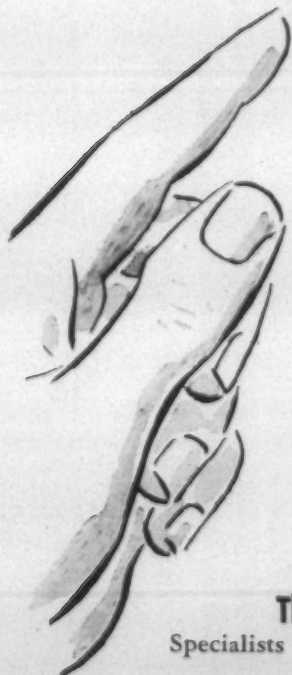
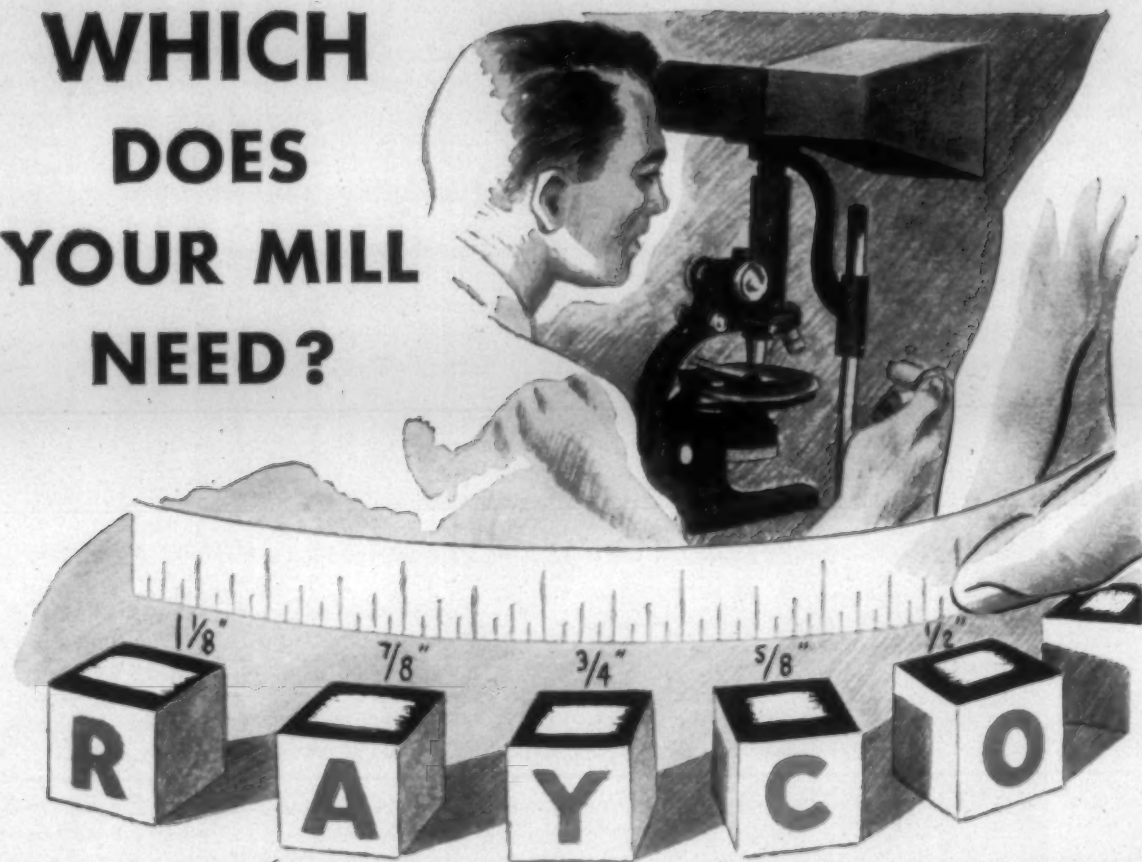
The Foreman's Role

M. R. HARDEN, superintendent, Mill No. 4, Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham: I might comment on two points. You were speaking about having a centralized first aid station. That is what we like; we do not like to have the thing scattered over different departments. To back up that program I think it is good to have the Red Cross first aid courses given every two or three years at least to your foremen and assistant foremen and some of your section men, because they will tie in with the centralized place. Operators will not go to the first aid station immediately when hurt but will report to the section man or assistant foreman or foreman. That gives that supervisor opportunity to do two or three things. He can make a record of the date and if it is a finger that is hurt, which finger, or two or three fingers, etc. It will give him opportunity to get the details for a complete report. It enables the foreman in that room to keep check on the safety program. It also gives him opportunity later to advise that person and other persons doing the same kind of work—advise them not to do the thing in that way again. Also, it is up to him to teach the operator that it is better to lose 15 minutes today than to lose a whole day tomorrow.

M. E. ALLISON, safety director, Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro: I think we should instruct them to see that injured employees go to the first aid room, to prevent lost-time accidents, because if an employee is making \$40 or \$50 a week he will get only about \$21 a week if he is out because of injury.

MR. McDOWELL: I should like to ask Mr. Dorsey to tell us something about the mills he knows about and the experience when they bring more people in to do safety

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work, such as having committees to make routine inspections of the plant, and things of that kind. Do companies that put more people to doing safety work have better experience than others, or not?

MR. DORSEY: I think that has been proven by Erwin Mills. We originally started in there with a plant committee and stretched that out to departmental committees under each overseer and then stretched it down, I believe, to the section man and two or three employees. The further you decentralize it the more interest you get down the line. I think the further down the line we go with it the more interest we get. The problem, as I see it, is to get ideas from your meetings and carry them back as far down in your organization as you can. If your superintendent gets an idea from a meeting and passes it on to his supervisors and then can take it down to the workers, that will be helpful. I think the more people you can bring into it by having working committees in the plant which will take a real interest in accident prevention the more interest you will get. When we talk about safety committees and safety work people often think we have to take up a lot of time. That is not true. What we have to do is create interest in the employees.

MR. ALLISON: From the literature I get it appears to me that from Greensboro west there are better safety records than we do back this way and that they have a better program. Is that because they have larger manufacturing concerns and better facilities, or is it because of negligence on our part down here, or what is it?

MR. DORSEY: The safety program, regardless of the location, depends entirely on the operating management. I do not see it the way this gentleman does. I have an analysis of the state by cities and towns and everything else, and I do not agree with the statement that the safety record is better in one section of the state than another. We do have, of course, different labor conditions in different localities, and sometimes the experience is bad because of labor conditions. I do not get the impression that the mills in this section are worse than mills in other sections. If you take the counties in the state in groups of five I don't think you will find a better accident record in one group than you will in another. You might if you took only one county and compared it with the other counties. I believe if you will take stock in your own neighborhood you will find some just about as good as any you have heard of.

MR. LANIER: I should like to ask this question. Sometimes I think it is powerfully true at home, but maybe some of you gentlemen can set me straight. I have this kind of feeling, that when an employee is hired and inducted into the job the supervisor who puts him to work ought to go into the detail of safety as much as he does about the employee's learning the work in order to be able to take on the work load at the earliest time. I think the supervisor should stress to new employees again and maybe again that he is not talking to them about safety from the company's standpoint nearly so much as he is doing it for their own good, because they are the losers, after all. The company does not lose much. But the poor fellow who is working with his hands, if that is the only way he has of making a living and he gets those hands hurt, he is knocked out of half or more of his living to begin with. I think we had the idea for a long time that when we talked to our people about safety and accident prevention it was with the idea of the company's not having to spend too much money and not

with the idea of saving them suffering. The supervisor is the key man in any plant, because he is mingling with the people; he is walking around and inspecting the work and the conditions at all times; and I think if we turn it around and if that man will put the emphasis on human suffering and not so much on money we shall have quite a few less accidents than we have today. I do not know what you men will think, but that has been my experience. I believe we got started off on the wrong foot, and you know the fellow that starts off on the wrong foot in a race often loses.

In our little plant, where we work about 200 people, we built some dollies to move some machines. The mechanic did not put a crimp in the handle—you know what I mean. It was a straight, smooth bar 6½ feet long. A laborer who was trying to move some cards put his dolly under the edge of a card. It slipped, and the whole weight of the card came down on that bar. It cut off the ends of his index finger and middle finger and mashed the end of his ring finger to a jelly. It was not a day before the mechanic saw that he could put a cup in the handle of the dolly and avoid having that happen again, but it was too late for that poor fellow. I think when we induct him into his job we should tell him about this, instead of just telling him that in six weeks he must be in production. Why don't we tell him he must be in the safety zone as well as getting production? We do not stress it enough. I think there is a chance of improving our safety program in North Carolina a great deal if we, as supervisors, will take the time to point out the hazards and then look for any other method we might use to prevent an accident and if we would work with the new worker who comes in; and as we work with him we shall find something to tell the other fellow whom we see doing something in an unsafe way. We can improve our safety records in North Carolina a good deal, I believe. Maybe you fellows have a different experience and are doing it in a different way, because we have been doing it in the most awkward way, I am sure. The reason I have all my fellows down here today is to learn about this. We forgot about it during the war, you know; we had other things to do. But I want all my men to get enthusiastic over it here and go back and put it in practice.

Georgia Mill Executives Discuss Problems

With more than 300 in attendance, the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia convened at the Georgia School of Technology in Atlanta March 22 with the meeting being directed mainly to the discussion of mutual problems of carding, spinning, twisting, winding and warp preparation. John S. Turner of Bibb Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., led the discussion.

A. B. Edge, president of Callaway Mills and also president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, addressed the group. Mr. Edge paid tribute to the textile operating executives for their war work and also advised that they become more closely associated with the people of their plants without which, he said, "there isn't much chance of successful operation."

New members of the executive board were elected during the meeting as follows: Gene Robbins of Thomaston Cotton Mills, Griffin plant; L. E. Macomber of Aldora Mills, Barnesville; and B. W. Wharton of Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange. H. M. Jackson of the Lumite Division of Chicopee Mfg. Co., Cornelia, was re-elected to the board.

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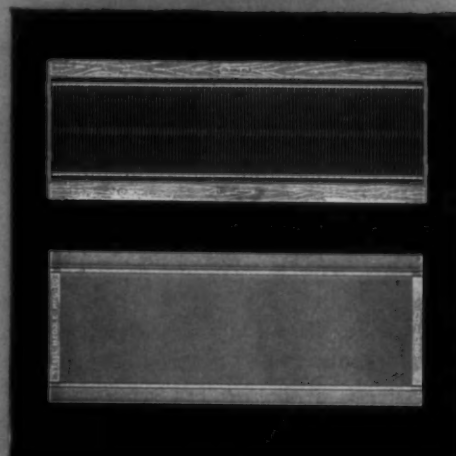
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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Some Comparisons Of Mill Lighting Fixtures

By JAMES T. MEADOR

IN the TEXTILE BULLETIN issues of Feb. 1 and March 1, 1946, we discussed a typical mill lighting job from the point of view of using "double-40" fluorescent fixtures mounted on such spacing as to give approximately 100 square feet per fixture, with a resulting light intensity of approximately 20 to 22-footcandles, at a mounting height of ten feet from the floor to the bottom of the reflector. Therefore, as a comparison, we will herewith present the larger type of fluorescent fixture using two 100-watt, 60-inch tubes, with its many advantages and few disadvantages.

As you know, the double-40 fixture is approximately 52 inches long and approximately 13 inches wide, and about 7½ inches high from the bottom of the reflector to the top of the hood. The double-100 fixtures are approximately 65 inches long by about 16 inches wide and 8½ inches high from the bottom of the reflector to the top of the hood. These dimensions generally apply to either the open-end or closed-end types of industrial fixtures of the RLM type.

Let us consider the fact that the *daylight* color of fluorescent tube is the most popular of all of these light sources for a number of reasons, the principal one being that this color just simply seems to give a better light than the others. This is not exactly true, because the *white* color, known as 3,500° white, has a higher rating of lumens (meaning nothing more than light output) than either the daylight color or the newest color of light developed, known as 4,500° white, by a considerable amount. The accompanying table of fluorescent lamp data shows comparative values both the 40-watt and the 100-watt lamps in all three color temperatures, including lumen ratings and average life under various starting frequencies.

Watts	Dia.	Len.	Color	Catalog No.	No. Per Case	Approx. Initial Lumens	Burning Hours Per Start	Rated Average Life
40	1½"	48"	3500° white	F40T12/W	24	2300	3	2500
40	1½"	48"	4500° white	F40T12/45W	24	2100	6	4000
40	1½"	48"	Daylight	F40T12/D	24	1920	12	6000
100	2½"	60"	3500° white	F100T17/W	12	4200	3	3000
100	2½"	60"	4500° white	F100T17/45W	12	4000	6	4500
100	2½"	60"	Daylight	F100T17/D	12	3900	12	6500

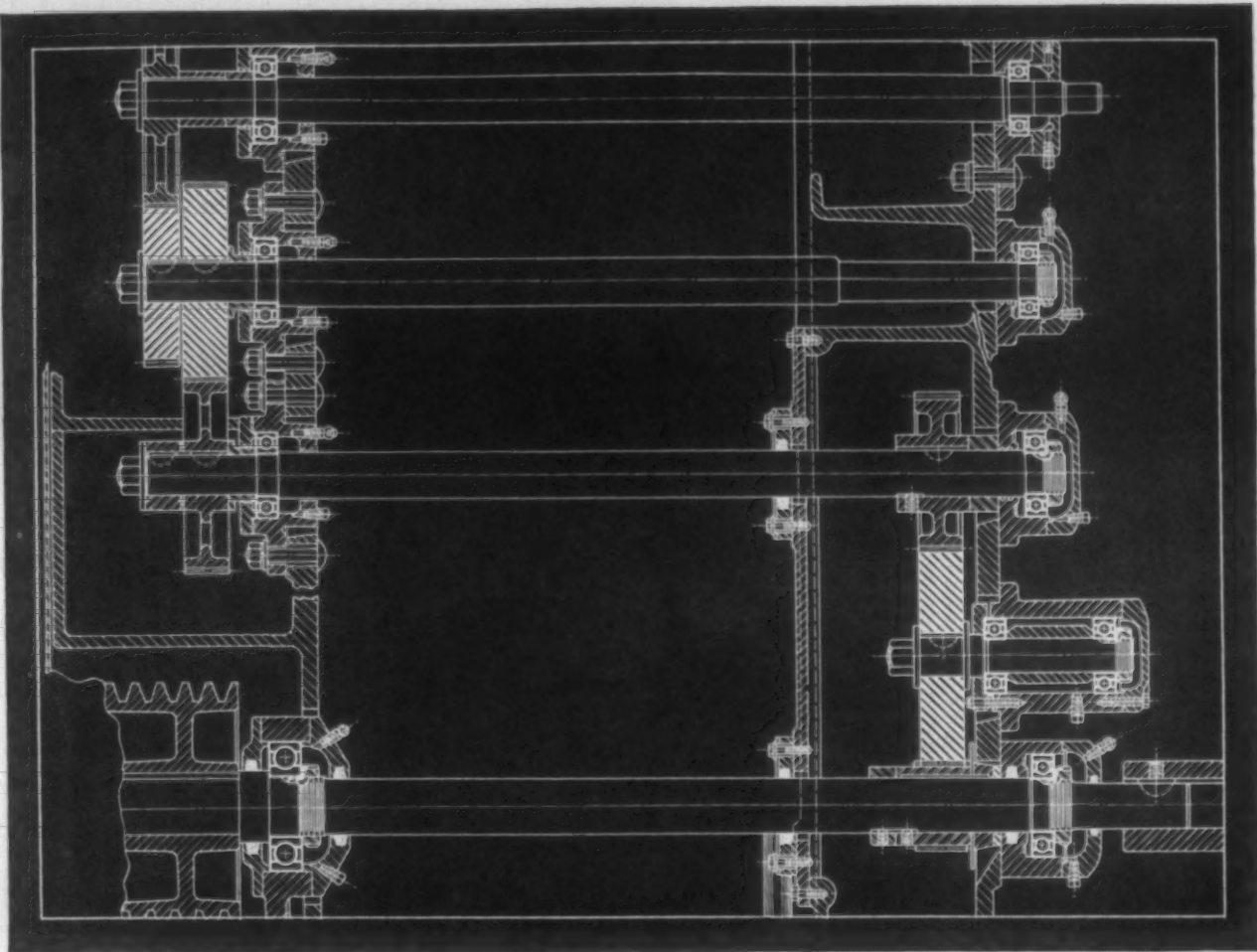
Another reason for the popularity of the *daylight* tube is that colors are more normal and true under its light than under the 3,500° white, but, not much more so than under the new 4,500° white tube. This latter tube is becoming even more in demand than the daylight tube because it retains an approximation of the daylight color with a much

higher lumen rating in either the 40-watt or 100-watt sizes. In fact, it is a honey for mill lighting, and fortunately so since there is such a scarcity of daylight tubes, and these 4,500° white tubes are more or less plentiful, depending upon where you are and who your supplier is.

Now, in comparing the double-40 fixture with the double-100 from the point of view of light output, let's go back to the basic part of the fixtures—the *tubes*, which we have just been discussing. First, we figure the total light output of the double-40 fixture as follows: two 40-watt, 4,500° white tubes of 2,100 lumens each equal 4,200 lumens total output when new and mounted in a clean fixture (or new one, too, if you can find such a thing), which in turn is multiplied by an average maintenance factor of 75 per cent, giving a total light output of 3,150 lumens. Then take this light output of 3,150 lumens and multiply by 70 per cent (which is an approximate factor of utilization of large room areas, as in cotton mills), which in turn gives an approximate usable amount of light equal to 2,205 lumens. Then, by dividing this amount of lumens by the area per fixture you get the approximate intensity of light in footcandles.

For example, take your 2,205 lumens of usable light arrived at above. For spacing ten by ten feet (100 square feet, 9½ to 12½ feet above floor, you get 22 footcandles average intensity (footcandle values are on working plane 30 inches above floor) by dividing 2,205 by 100. For spacing nine by nine feet (81 square feet), 8½ to 11½ feet above floor, you get 27 footcandles average intensity. For spacing eight by eight feet (64 square feet), eight to 10½ inches above floor, you get 34½ footcandles average intensity. For spacing seven by seven feet (49 square feet), 7½ to 9½ feet above floors, you get 45 footcandles average intensity.

Next, we figure the total light output of the double-100 fixture in the same manner. By referring to the table of fluorescent lamp data, we see that the 100-watt tube in 4,500° white color has an approximate initial lumen rating of 4,000. Then, $2 \times 4,000 = 8,000$ lumens total; $8,000 \times 75\%$ fixture maintenance = 6,000 lumens net; $6,000 \times 70\%$ utilization factor = 4,200 lumens of usable light. Thus, for spacing 13½ by 13½ feet (182 square feet), 11½ to 16 feet above floor, you get 23 footcandles average intensity. For spacing 12 by 12 feet (144 square feet), 10½ to 14½ feet above floor, you get 29.2. For spacing 11 by 11 feet (121 square feet), ten to 13½ feet above floor, you get 34.7. For spacing ten by ten feet (100 square feet), ten to 13½ feet above floor, you get 42. For spacing



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nine by nine feet (81 square feet), ten to 13½ feet above floor, you get 51.8 footcandles average intensity.

We are now in a position to make up a comparison chart or table which will tell us exactly what we want to know, based upon the footcandle of average intensity which were worked out in the previous two paragraphs.

Fixture Spacing	Area Per Fixture Sq. Ft.	Double-40 Average Footcandles	Double-100 Average Footcandles
13'6" x 13'6"	182	—	23
12' x 12'	144	16 to 17	29.2
11' x 11'	121	19 to 20	34.7
10' x 10'	100	22	42
9' x 9'	81	27	51.8
8' x 8'	64	34.5	56.6
7' x 7'	49	45	65.7

Now, you can see from the above table that the larger fixture can be installed to give higher values of light, and can be mounted at a greater height from the floor than the smaller fixture, meaning that it can be mounted above the blasts from the humidifiers, and, therefore, be spared the drenching that so many fixtures get in normal installations.

Maintenance is an item of special interest to all master mechanics. In an installation of any size, just remember that there are roughly half as many of the double-100 fixtures to maintain as there are of the double-40, based on the same light intensities, or, 55 per cent as many, to be exact. Think of what this means when it comes to replacing tubes, or starters, etc. Also, the cost of installation is only slightly more than on the smaller fixture, which means a saving, because of the greater number of smaller ones required for the same job. For example, 100 of the larger fixtures will do the same job as 182 of the smaller ones.

The 40-watt tube has been progressively developed to its present point of efficiency, as an ultimate in the output of light; and we have been assured by the various manufacturers that the 100-watt tube is on its way for even higher intensities of light output, and greater efficiency. Therefore, on the basis of all we can learn, you might well take some of these facts into consideration if you are contemplating a fluorescent lighting system.

Stop-Motion and Loom Shuttle Patented

Patents recently issued relating to textiles, according to Paul B. Eaton, include one awarded to B. F. Underwood and J. C. Grant of Easley, S. C., on a stop-motion for carding machines, wherein if a thick piece of lap or a foreign object of any appreciable thickness passes underneath the feed roll, the feed roll will be raised and this will automatically move the doffer lever and stop the doffer roll as well as the feed roll. John J. Kaufman, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., was awarded a patent on the loom shuttle, assigned to Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Introduce Bill To Protect Textile Designs

Legislation that would authorize the copyrighting of textile design and remove them from the field covered by patents was introduced March 31 by Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., of New Jersey, chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee. The proposed legislation, which has been approved in theory by Sam B. Warner, registrar of copyrights, was evolved in months of consideration and consultation by such industry groups as the American Council of Style and Design, Textile Fabrics Association, National Federation of Textiles, Textile Distributors Institute, Amer-

ican Lace Manufacturers and the Upholstery and Drapery Manufacturers Association.

Under provisions of the Hartley Bill, the owner of a novel textile design may file an application with the registrar of copyrights, along with two specimens, drawings, photographs or other identifying representatives of the complete design. Upon payment of a \$10 fee the design would be made part of a file containing all registered textile designs. Copyright laws in general would cover the assignment of textile designs and licenses would be recorded in the copyright office within ten days after the completion of a license arrangement. If the license arrangement involved one party outside of the United States, however, the time limit for recording the agreement would be extended to 30 days. The bill makes it clear that foreign textiles coming into the United States would be subject to its provisions just as much as would domestic textiles.

Lowell Textile Institute Observes Anniversary

Lowell Textile Institute of Lowell, Mass., founded June 1, 1891, but not officially opened until 1897, celebrated its 50th anniversary at a formal dinner in Boston Feb. 1. Kenneth R. Fox, president of the institute, revealed that of the ten textile schools in the United States, Lowell Textile had the largest plant and the second largest student enrollment. The student enrollment this year is 475, he said, and estimated that within two years the figure would be well over 600. These figures do not include 1,400 evening students. Mr. Fox added that while the textile industry was ready to absorb 1,000 graduates, the ten schools could provide only about 250 this year, and that it would probably take ten years to meet the demand. It was disclosed that a major building project was expected to begin this spring, with plans made for construction of new dormitories, an administration building and a science building.

The golden anniversary reunion of the institute has been scheduled April 25-26. April 25 there will be a banquet at the Hotel Statler in Boston with a prominent speaker, to be named later. April 26 will be open house at the institute in Lowell with inspection of building plans for the new dormitory, a buffet luncheon, business meeting, laying of the cornerstone for the new dormitory, unveiling the portrait of president emeritus, Charles H. Eames, and an opportunity to study the proposed new library plans.

Ramie Research Program Underway In Florida

A research project, designed to provide better information on ramie cultivation and the processing and utilization of ramie fiber for potential growers, processors and the textile industries is being sponsored by the Industrial Research and Development Division of the Office of Technical Services. Under a contract with the Florida Board of Control, ramie will be planted and grown for experimental purposes at the University of Florida's Belle Glade Agricultural Experiment Station. Growing conditions in the Everglades where the station is located are said to be favorable for production of six to seven-foot stalks of the perennial plant. A yield of three crops a year averaging 1,800 pounds of fiber per acre is expected. The research program includes investigation of harvesting, decorticating and fiber-processing methods and development of a small portable decorticator. The fiber produced at the station will be laboratory processed, tested and graded.



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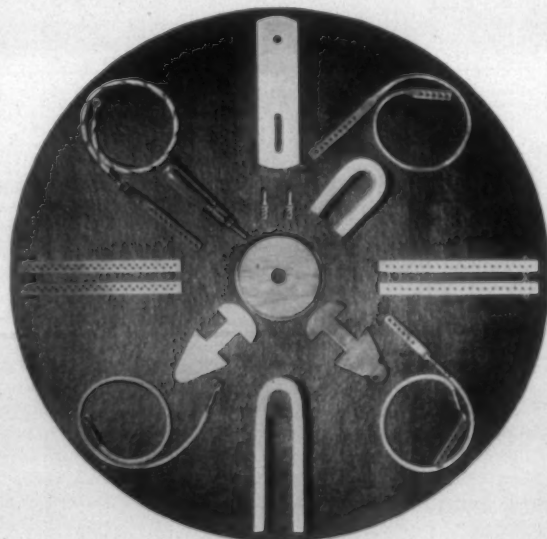
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Labor Awakening In England

For many years the textile industry of England has been in the throttling grip of organized labor. Just as the acquisition of power by textile unions in the New England states stagnated a great industry and resulted in more than 16,000,000 cotton spindles being dismantled and sold to junk dealers, so did union domination in England reduce the cotton spindles in that country from 57,000,000 to the present 30,000,000 spindles and the end is not yet in sight, for failure to replace with new machinery must still take a greater toll.

Labor unions in England, by limiting to six the number of loom which a weaver could operate, made it unprofitable to install Draper looms when they came upon the market, and denied to English manufacturers the benefit of lower weaving costs.

In view of the well known attitude upon the part of organized labor in England, the following article which recently appeared in American newspapers is interesting:

Leeds, England, March 15.—From the turmoil of Britain's strangest industrial crisis a new progressivism is emerging in a key section of the trade union movement.

Old idols have been deposed by the shock of unemployment amid a scarcity of labor. New ideas that might eventually have seeped through the prejudice of decades have poured into the minds of the British workers as a result of the industrial collapse of the past month.

Labor leaders in Leeds and Bradford, home of the great woollen industry, are talking of modernization, new techniques and labor-saving devices. Notions that were anathema a few months ago are gospel now.

Sitting in the Leeds Trades Union Club you get a cross-section of the organized labor machine that dominates a region of more than a million population. You meet the old trade union crowd that fought the battles of 20 years ago and cannot forget them. But you also meet young men like Ernest Kavanagh, president of the Leeds Trade Council.

He tells you that the restrictive practices in British unions must go—they are out of date. He says that men and women have finally

grasped the fact that labor saving is more important than making work in modern Britain.

Out at Torrington, headquarters of the wool industry research association, B. H. Wilsdon tells you that these same trade unionists are coming in and learning new production methods—the same techniques that their predecessors fought in season and out. The new union leaders want to propagate new ideas and spread the doctrine of technical progress and improvement.

The wool industry is battling the obstacles that are facing all Britain's basic industries—the coal shortage, the labor shortage and years of neglect of the lesson of American technical progress.

Leeds and Bradford have one great asset. They are ready for new ideas and they have got the progressive spirit.

If the above is a true picture of the present attitude of organized labor in England, a new day is dawning but it will require many years to overcome the prejudice against labor-saving machinery and still more years to build and install the equipment.

Unions To Test Right-to-Work

After having contended for many years that no person should be denied employment because of membership in a union, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are now proclaiming that they will test the constitutionality of recently enacted laws which say that no person shall be denied employment either because he does or does not belong to a union.

Union leaders are in favor of the portion of the law which says that a person may not be denied employment because of membership in a labor union but, at the same time, say that they will test the constitutionality of any law which says that employers may not deny employment to a person who refuses to join a union.

Most questions of public policy are ultimately settled by public opinion and, in the long run, public opinion can be depended upon to take an honest and fair position.

A recent Gallup poll of members of unions showed that 42 per cent or almost half of them were opposed to the closed shop which would deny employment to persons who declined to join the unions.

A public sentiment based upon a belief in freedom of action for all persons, whether members of unions or not, and no doubt influenced to some extent by the arrogant manner in which John L. Lewis and other labor leaders are conducting themselves, is responsible for the rapidity with which "Right-to-Work" or "Anti-Closed Shop" laws are being enacted by the states.

The latest vote, that of 36 to 12 by the Senate in Iowa, expressed public opinion when it adopted a "Declaration of Policy" making it *illegal* for—

Any person in the state to be "deprived of the right to work for any employer because of membership in, affiliation with, withdrawal or expulsion from, or refusal to join any labor union, organization or society."

It also included a provision making it *illegal* for—

Any persons, firms, association or labor organization to deduct money from an employee's earnings without his written authorization.

Iowa is essentially an agricultural state, with very few industries, but the farmers, in a spirit of fair play and in recognition of liberty of action for all citizens, have told their legislators that no person should be denied the right to work either because of membership or lack of membership in a labor union.

There is little doubt that should the "Right-to-Work" laws of the several states reach the United States Supreme

Court, Justice Black and some of the other New Deal judges will hold them to be unconstitutional but some years ago one very wise man remarked that decisions of the United States Supreme Court very frequently follow election returns and it will be apparent to any jurist that the people of this country are determined that there shall be liberty of action for all employees and are declaring that no person shall be denied employment either because of membership or lack of membership in a labor union.

Annual Conferences

This is the time of year when textile manufacturers get together, renew acquaintance and through contacts acquire new ideas.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Association is to meet at Augusta, Ga., the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association at Biloxi, Miss., the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia at Daytona Beach, Fla., and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina at Charleston, S. C.

There will be addresses by speakers of prominence and the usual resolutions will be passed, but it is our opinion that the greatest good which is derived from these annual meetings is promotion of friendship and acquaintance and from the exchange of ideas during conversations between individuals.

Looking back over the past we can recall very few successful textile manufacturers who habitually avoided attending annual conferences.

Unnecessary Employees

We note the following in a newspaper dispatch from Washington, D. C.:

Showman Earl Carroll asked Congress to relieve him from a union requirement to hire three musicians he does not need at \$120 per week.

While this was only a minor item in the news it shows a condition which should not exist in a free America.

We regret to say that it is not an isolated instance.

To make an individual or a corporation pay wages to workmen whom it does not need, or who render no service from which a profit can be realized, is equivalent to taking money from the individual or corporation.

No real or true distinction can be made between such action and holding up a traveler at the point of a gun and taking money from his pocketbook.

How can anyone have respect for a National Labor Relations Board which permits unions to force the employment and payment of unnecessary employees?

Limit Holding Of Cotton Futures

Seeking to prevent what it declares to be "unreasonable or unwarranted" price fluctuations, the government has ordered a slash in maximum speculative holdings of cotton futures by individuals.

Beginning May 10, speculative traders may hold not more than 30,000 bales, long or short, in any one or all futures months combined on any one of the nation's three cotton exchanges—New York, New Orleans and Chicago.

Traders may now hold as much as 30,000 bales in any one future, or a total of 210,000 bales on any one market for the seven futures months in which trading is being conducted at present.

We fully approved the new regulation as a safeguard against manipulations of the price of cotton.

Cotton futures are very essential to cotton mills as a means of protecting sales of cotton goods or yarns or hedging purchases of cotton, but too often and too long mills have had those hedges diverted from their original and legitimate purpose by the manipulation of cotton futures by speculators for their own gain.

Beginning with the "Sully year," which not many of our readers are old enough to remember, we have seen the manipulation of cotton futures wreck the finances of many individuals and mills and only in very rare instances have we ever seen an individual or mill quit the cotton futures market with a balance in their favor.

Cotton futures as legitimate hedges are desirable but become liabilities in a manipulated market.

We are pleased to see the purchase of cotton futures limited to 30,000 bales and do not believe that such restriction will injure any firm or person who uses futures for purposes other than manipulations.

Manufacturing Failures

The impression has prevailed that 1946 was a year of profits for all types of manufacturing and yet Dun & Bradstreet say in a current release:

For the first time in the history of American business, manufacturing failures outnumbered wholesaling and retailing failures in 1946. Of a grand total of 1,130 concerns failing during the year, 452 were manufacturers; their liabilities comprised \$37,435,000 of a total volume of \$70,349,000. Within the manufacturing division, the machinery and transportation equipment industries accounted for one-third the failures and more than half the aggregate losses. The sharp rise in these two lines resulted principally from reconversion difficulties encountered by war contractors. Failures in manufacturing were largely responsible for the upswing in average liabilities per failure from only \$11,000 in 1942 to more than \$60,000 in 1946. Between 1945 and 1946, however, losses were heavier in nearly every line of industry and trade. Several large failures occurred in the last three months of 1946, involving liabilities in excess of \$1,000,000 and bringing total losses to the highest level in four years.

The actual total number of concerns failing and the total volume of liabilities in 1946 is not alarming when compared to the last competitive pre-war year of 1939 when 14,768 insolvencies were reported with losses aggregating \$182,520,000. Some adjustment must be made in comparing the failure statistics, and the degree to which our economy has expanded since 1939 should be considered. Our nation is a substantially larger enterprise, with civil population up 7.6 per cent during the war. Business population shrank 12.3 per cent at its low point—1944, then rebounded for a net gain of 1.2 per cent over 1939. Furthermore, the wider scale of industrial production is indicated by an increase of 131.5 per cent in national income between 1939 and 1946; the higher level of prices by a rise of 49.6 per cent in wholesale prices. With this picture before us the prospect is not too disturbing, although the failure trend is definitely upward.

Dun & Bradstreet has a continuous record of commercial failure statistics beginning with 1857. One recurrent phenomenon is that failures decrease during war periods and increase in post-war years. There is a time lag of six months to a year before the impact of war or its cessation is reflected in the statistics. During the Civil War, insolvencies dropped from 6,993 for \$207,210,000 in 1861 to a low point in 1863 of 495 for \$7,899,000 with incomplete data on several of the Southern states. The drop was less apparent during the period of the Spanish American War, as the economy of the country suffered no great shock in this brief conflict.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

AUSTELL, GA.—Clark Thread Co. of Georgia has several expansion programs now under way in its various plants. The mill at Pelham, Ga., is being enlarged 25 to 30 per cent in production capacity. The company has acquired the building formerly used by Acworth (Ga.) Mills and is installing machinery for its conversion into a thread spinning plant. At Toccoa, where the subsidiary North Georgia Processing Co. is located, a two-story building will be utilized as an additional spooling unit. Clark Thread Co. recently announced that it has selected two other south Georgia communities, Albany and Thomasville, as sites for new plants. A. W. Babbitt of Austell is vice-president in charge of the company's Southern operations.

BALFOUR, N. C.—Berkeley Mills, Inc., has received government approval of a construction project to cost an estimated \$30,000.

LOWELL, N. C.—Lowell Weavers, Inc., has received a state charter with authorized capital stock of \$75,000. Stock was subscribed by C. C. Fisher, Gertrude H. Costner and C. C. Fisher, Jr., all of Lowell. The senior Mr. Fisher is manager of the National Weaving Co., Inc., plant at Lowell.

COLUMBUS, GA.—Approval has been granted to Swift Spinning Mills, Inc., for an addition to the present plant which is expected to cost \$34,000.

SAN MARCOS, TEX.—The plant of Blue Bonnet Blanket Mills, Inc., including all machinery, will be sold at auction April 16, at 2 p. m., on the premises. Equipment includes 896 wool spindles and 15 looms, which will be sold separately or with the realty.

COVINGTON, VA.—Covington Weaving Co., a subsidiary of Burlington Mills Corp. equipped with 6,200 throwing spindles and 300 looms, is reported to have been sold to William Klopman, formerly executive vice-president of Burlington Mills.

MARIETTA, S. C.—Marietta Mfg. Co. has been chartered with capital stock of \$10,000. The firm, which will occupy a new building soon, will weave Plexon fabrics on four looms. Raymond Johnson of Marietta is president, E. S. Guest vice-president, and Terry F. Guest secretary-treasurer.



Plans for expanding and diversifying its equipment and production were discussed at the annual meeting of executives of American Thread Co. last month in the firm's New York City offices. Those present, from left to right, were: C. E. Bowne, general manager of the industrial sales division; Arthur Veevers, chief dyer; James Conway, Easthampton Mill manager; E. B. Shaw, Willimantic Mills agent; P. M. Welpton, vice-president in charge of industrial relations; Harold Duncan, general manager of the domestic sales division; H. E. Rauch, executive vice-president; P. S. Howe, Jr., president; C. L. Grebneaire, vice-president in charge of sales; J. H. Daughdrill, general manager of Southern operations; W. W. McLeod, Kerr Mills agent; A. K. Stewart, Merrick Mills agent; Harry Horrocks, general manager of the yarn division; and H. D. Corkum, research director.

DAVIDSON, N. C.—The entire capital stock of Carolina Asbestos Co., with plants at Davidson and Marshville, N. C., has been purchased by Union Asbestos & Rubber Co. of Chicago, Ill. The present management will be continued.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—Reigel Textile Corp. is expecting delivery of 603 new looms to its Ware Shoals Division during 1947, according to John L. Reigel, president. Construction of a new boiler plant has been started at the Trion (Ga.) Division.

FORSYTH, GA.—Susco Mills has been sold to Brighton Mills, Inc., of Shannon, Ga., which will use output of the 15,000-spindle plant in weaving at Shannon. C. G. Warren, formerly night superintendent at Shannon, will be superintendent at Forsyth.

SHELBY, N. C.—The research staff of Carter Fabrics Corp., located for some time at Cleveland Cloth Mills, is to be transferred to the main office of the corporation in Greensboro, N. C. Complete transfer of the department is expected to require from three to five months.

PRATTVILLE, ALA.—The Johnson Cordage Co. plant, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt as soon as materials become available. The new plant will be larger and provide for future expansion. It is expected that the plant can be built and machinery repaired in time to renew operations within six months.

PATTERSON, N. C.—W. M. Nicholson, vice-president of Patterson Mills, Inc., has announced that his firm has purchased the 4,020-spindle plant of Patterson Textiles, Inc., for an undisclosed amount. The purchasing firm has been organized by a group of New York City business men.

STAUNTON, VA.—Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., with plants at Augusta Springs, Craigsville and Goshen, Va., has subscribed \$18,000 to the building fund of King's Daughters Hospital here in memory of three Stillwater employees who lost their lives in World War II.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.—Joanna Textile Mills Co., previously operated as a Delaware corporation, has been chartered in the State of South Carolina, listing \$2,000,000 in capital stock.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Employees of Mandeville Mills have begun publication of a newspaper, *Mandeville Yarns*. The paper will be published every two weeks for 600 readers.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Raycord, Inc., which operated during war years on yarn manufacturing, is being converted into a garment factory for production of men's dress shirts and pajamas.

WHITNEL, N. C.—Spun Fibers, Inc., has appointed William Whitman Co., Inc., of New York City as exclusive sales agent for its worsted yarn spun on the American system. Eugene F. Timanus is vice-president and general manager and L. S. Duval is superintendent of the plant, which is a subsidiary of American Yarn and Processing Co.

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PERSONAL NEWS

E. H. Hines, Jr., has been appointed manager of United Rayon Mills at Elberton, Ga., a subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. He previously was superintendent of the Elm City plant of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Frank C. Williams, formerly vice-president and general manager, has been elected president and treasurer of Roanoke Mills Co. and Patterson Mills Co. at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Alfred Terrell, general manager of the Simmons Co., operator of the plants, resigned these positions to become vice-president of the two mills. Gordon A. Berkstresser is vice-president of the two concerns, R. L. Towe, secretary, and Grant C. Simmons, assistant treasurer. Wilmer Collier is assistant secretary at Patterson, and W. L. Medlin holds the same position with Roanoke.

Max A. Parrish of Firestone Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., has been elected president of the Gaston Personnel Association. Other officials of the group include William Allgood of American Yarn and Processing Co., first vice-president, Hugh Gantt of Burlington Mills Corp., secretary and treasurer, and J. G. England of Rex Mills, Inc., Hugh Stroupe of Burlington Mills, and Lawrence Parker of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., directors.

Southern Textile Association Group To Meet At Greenville

An attendance of some 250 textile plant superintendents and overseers is expected at the spring meeting of the Southern Textile Association's South Carolina Division at Greenville, April 19. Parker High School will be the scene of the meeting, which is scheduled to begin at 10 a. m.

The following program has been arranged: "Making Uniformly Even Yarns on Modern Machines," by Job J. Mills, consulting textile engineer of Greenville; "Principles of Warp Sizing," by Dr. Paul Seydel of Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.; and "Materials Handling Methods," by V. G. Brookshire of Engineering Sales Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Each speaker will direct an open-forum discussion following presentation of his address. During the meeting officers will be elected to serve the division during the coming year.

Louis D. deLoach has resigned as executive assistant to E. Lee Skipper, vice-president in charge of production for Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster, S. C., to become resident manager of the D. E. Converse Co. plant at Glendale, S. C., now owned by J. L. Stifel & Sons, Inc., of Wheeling, W. Va.

D. C. Anderson has succeeded the late F. T. Newberry as manager and superintendent of Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

George D. Baker has resigned as superintendent of the Springs Cotton Mills Eureka Plant at Chester, S. C., to succeed H. M. Jackson as superintendent of Pacolet Mfg. Co. Mill No. 4, New Holland, Ga. Mr. Baker's position at Chester has been assigned to J. A. Ferguson.

Charles E. B. Dickinson, dean of textile writers, will be honored at a general woolen and worsted industry dinner April 22 at Hotel Astor, New York City, commemorating Mr. Dickinson's 40th anniversary with *Daily News Record*. The dinner will be under the auspices of the Textile Square Club.

R. R. Adam, J. H. Healey, A. G. Peterson and J. E. Walz have been appointed general sales managers of the sales divisions of Corn Products Refining Co. Mr. Adam will be in charge of the Midwestern Division, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Healey will direct sales in the Southern territory and will be located in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Peterson, in charge of the Eastern division, will remain in Philadelphia, while Mr. Walz will direct Pacific Coast division sales.

W. D. Shepherd, for the past two years overseer of carding at Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has resigned to become assistant superintendent of Hardin Mfg. Co. Plant No. 2, Rock Hill, S. C.

Charles T. Mentzer, Jr., has been named sales manager of the fine chemicals division in the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. He succeeds the late Charles Spencer Rowe.

Miss Edith Howard of Great Falls, S. C., and C. W. Gunter, Jr., assistant managing editor of *Southern Textile News*, were married March 15. The bride is the daughter of John A. Howard, secretary of the Republic Cotton Mills division of J. P. Stevens & Co. at Great Falls.

J. Toms Dover, Jr., has been appointed sales engineer in the Carolinas for Arabol Mfg. Co., Inc., of New York City, manufacturer of glues, pastes, starches, sizings, dextrines and textile oils.

P. E. Smith has been named assistant general manager at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Reigel Textile Corp. to succeed James Harrell, who has accepted a position with J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Mr. Smith has been director of research and quality control for Fieldcrest Mills at Spray, N. C.

J. A. Keykoop has been named plant manager, and J. D. W. Hubbeling, Sr., chief chemist, for the new plant of American Enka Corp. now under construction at Morristown, Tenn.

C. W. Byrd has resigned as president and treasurer of Davidson (N. C.) Mills Corp., now controlled by the McCannless interests of Salisbury, N. C.

R. F. Hamilton, manager of Candlewick Yarn Mfg. Co., has been elected president of the Dalton (Ga.) Rotary Club.

OBITUARY

John Daniel Lutes, 50, Southeastern representative for the Eclipse Machine Division of Bendix Aviation Corp., died suddenly March 15 at Charlotte, N. C. Funeral services were held at Charlotte, with interment at Elmira Heights, N. Y., Mr. Lutes' former home. He was a textile machinery salesman nearly 30 years and had been a resident of Charlotte since 1929. Survivors include his widow, one son, one daughter, two brothers and three sisters.

Charles G. Voss, 73, retired superintendent of Imperial Cotton Mill at Eatonton, Ga., died recently. Funeral services were held at Atlanta, Ga.

Myers Frederick Ackley, 59, former sales manager for Graton & Knight Co., died recently at Worcester, Mass. He is survived by his widow, mother and a daughter.

Joseph M. Merrow, 98, president of Merrow Machine Co., died last month at Hartford, Conn. He was the inventor of numerous machines used in garment manufacturing.

George Linton, 73, formerly a partner in Minot Hooper & Co., died recently at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a son.

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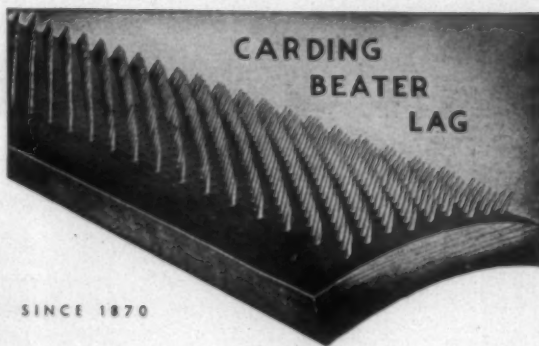
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EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Homer Magnetic Separators For Industrial Uses

Homer Mfg. Co., Inc., of Lima, Ohio, announces a new addition to its line of tramp metal extractors. These units, the Homer permanent magnetic separators, have been designed for use with all types of free flowing solid or fluid materials from which tramp iron or steel particles and pieces must be extracted. The new Homers are built in six different types in all standard sizes, and are adaptable to industrial uses where tramp metal presents a hazardous condition to plant, products or equipment.



The new Type SH, illustrated, exerts a 12-pound pull on a one-inch annealed steel ball at an angle of 45°. These Homer units are extremely compact and require very little space for application. A cast aluminum frame makes it possible to attach the separator to any equipment without the use of insulating materials. For additional information write or wire Homer Mfg. Co., Inc., Dept. T-11, Lima, Ohio.

National Starch Cites Application of Flotex

Reports from the textile printing field indicate wide application of Flotex, a product of National Starch, as a printing thickener. In many cases, it serves as a replacement and extender for relatively more expensive natural gum thickeners, such as gum tragacanth, alginates and locust bean gum. Experience has shown, National states, that Flotex produces textile prints with

superior color yield, compared with that obtained from natural gums. A colorless, clear-cooking starch derivative which gelatinizes to a heavy-bodied, smooth, non-jelling paste, Flotex possess excellent stability in the presence of acids, alkalis and other chemicals commonly used in textile printing. It has high viscosity with low solids. Because of its long flowing, non-jelling properties, Flotex has been found especially suitable for use with aniline, diphenyl and logwood blacks. Flotex produces jet blacks with extremely sharp outlines. Dyestuffs with which Flotex works extremely well as a thickener include Rapidogen, Pharnasol, Algosol, Indigosol, Naphthol and Chrome. Further uses of Flotex are indicated in white discharge and caustic plisse printing, and for application in gum rollers and peroxide padding, according to the manufacturer, National Starch Products, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

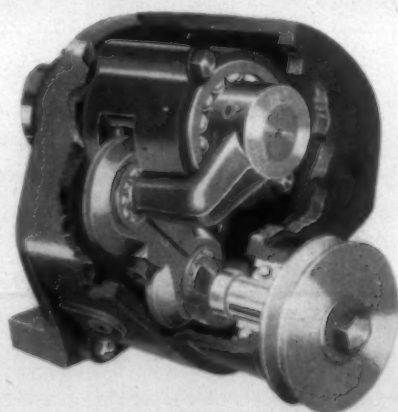
\$9,500,000 Being Spent By Mathieson Alkali

Total cost of the present plant modernization and expansion program of the Mathieson Alkali Works is now estimated at \$9,500,000, according to George W. Dolan, president. This estimate does not include alteration of the recently acquired government ammonia plant at Lake Charles, La. The program which was started in 1945 will probably be completed in late 1947, it is stated. Production of caustic soda and soda ash, both of which are in critically short supply, will be substantially increased. Modernization and replacement were made necessary by the wear and tear of wartime production schedules, Mr. Dolan said recently, and the increase in capacity was dictated by the growing demand of essential industries for the chemicals produced. Outlet for the increase in caustic soda production at Saltville, Va., is assured by the increasing demands of nearby rayon plants and other users now very short of this essential chemical. At Lake Charles, soda ash

production will be increased. The addition of the ammonia plant at Lake Charles will permit further diversification of Mathieson products, it was stated, as well as increase the production of ammonia now manufactured by the company only at Niagara Falls, N. Y. At Mathieson's Niagara Falls plant, the project for doubling production of sodium chlorite announced some time ago is virtually completed.

Georgia Firm Announces Ball Bearing Comb Box

Of interest to textile mill operators in the Southeast is the recent announcement made by the Henderson Foundry Division of Southern States Equipment Corp., Hampton, Ga., of a new ball bearing comb box for use on cotton carding machines. The Type C ball bearing comb box is designed to fit either left or right hand on any current make of card. The economy of time and money claimed in this feature is augmented by the fact that comb stock adjustment or replacement is easily accomplished from the exterior of the box. There are no plates or covers to remove. (See illustration.)



Of heavy-duty, double-row ball bearing construction throughout, the Southern States comb box is said to eliminate such major comb box problems as friction, heat, chatter and wear. There are no slapping parts to wear out, a factor which reduces replacement costs to a minimum. Wear is confined to the bearings, which are standard, and

which are made by five of the leading ball bearing manufacturers. An interesting and economical feature claimed is that the replacement of these bearings can be made at less than the cost of replacing frictional parts in the current style box. The comb box is factory lubricated and sealed, a process which tests have shown will hold up approximately two years, eliminating other current card room headaches—oil leakage on the card and on the floor causing accidents, oil damage to the doffer clothing, and the present practice of constant oil changes and greasing.

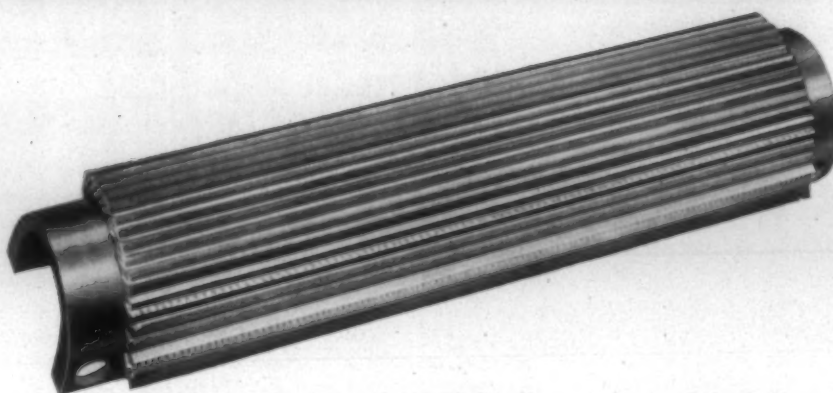
Bristol Has Bulletin On Stock Instruments

A new bulletin listing over 150 different items maintained in stock for immediate delivery has been published by the Bristol Co., manufacturer of recording and controlling instruments for industrial processes. The new bulletin, No. W1811, lists recording thermometers, pyrometers, pressure gauges, voltmeters, ammeters and pH recorders. Also listed are recording controllers, indicating controllers, miscellaneous instruments and accessories. Copies of Stock Instruments Bulletin No. W1811 are available from the company at Waterbury 91, Conn.

Metron Type 25C Hand Tachometer Is Offered

Especially built for ruggedness and sustained high accuracy is the new Metron Type 25C hand tachometer which is said to find particular usefulness in textile mills and processing plants where hand speed measurements are taken at frequent intervals. Although similar in appearance to the general purpose Type 25A multiple range tachometer, it has a higher accuracy (one-half per cent or better) and has a single speed measuring range of 110 to 210 r.p.m. over the full length of the scale. Other speed ranges from ten up to 10,000 r.p.m. or even higher are available where the highest speed is about twice the lowest speed to be measured. The instrument comes complete in carrying case with all necessary accessories including a one-foot circumference disc for measuring linear speeds direct in feet per minute. The Type 25C tachometer only has one rotating part which is mounted in permanently lubricated ball bearings. No gears, flexible shafts or other mechani-

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cal components to wear out are employed. The head consists of a simple switch which changes the polarity of a reactance in a bridge circuit, thereby assuring long life and high accuracy. Further information may be secured by addressing the manufacturer at 432 Lincoln Street, Denver 9, Colo.

Revised Selling House Directory Is Published

To aid the businessman who buys, sells or uses textiles of all kinds, the *New York Journal of Commerce* has issued a new edition of its *Worth Street Selling House Directory*, a complete listing of all the textile sales organizations in New York's Worth Street district, the nation's primary textile market. To make the new directory a ready buying guide, the names and addresses of 54 selling houses are listed along with the names of each company's officers, sales representatives, lines handled, types of fabrics carried and the addresses of all branch offices. As a special service to industry, the business newspaper will send a free copy of the new *Worth Street Selling House Directory* to any busi-

nessman who requests one on the letterhead of his company and encloses a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address requests to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, 63 Park Row, New York 15, N. Y.

Textile Manual Slated For Publication Soon

John Wiley & Sons has announced for publication April 21, 1947, the new fifth edition of Matthews' *Textile Fibers*, edited by Herbert R. Mauersberger, textile consultant and technical editor of *Rayon Textile Monthly*. Written originally by the late Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, earlier editions of *Textile Fibers* have been in use for nearly 43 years. The new edition is not simply a revision of the fourth; it is, in reality, an entirely new book. Under the editorship of Mr. Mauersberger, a technical advisory and review board of 47 leading textile technologists has collaborated to produce an up-to-date manual, which, while based in some measure on the earlier work of Dr. Matthews, differs greatly in arrangement and basic plan.

The new *Textile Fibers* deals indi-

vidually with the natural, regenerated natural, and synthetic fibers, treating exhaustively their physical, chemical and microscopical properties. A wealth of new material is contained in the book, including entirely new chapters on fur fibers, bristles and down; regenerated cellulosic fibers; acetate rayon and cellulose esters; glass fibers and filaments; fiber identification methods; quantitative fiber analysis; fiber testing methods; sources and chemical properties of cellulose; and new synthetic fibers, filaments and yarns. Other prominent new features are a complete bibliography at the end of each chapter, and a comprehensive subject index. The aim of the editor and contributors has been to prepare a book which can be used as a text for students as well as a practical technical reference for those actively working in almost any phase of the textile industry.

New Asbestos Textiles Booklet Is Offered

In a new 32-page booklet, *A Primer on Asbestos Textiles*, the Asbestos Textile Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., offers many ideas to designers, engineers, production men and sales executives on the use of asbestos textiles in the production of new, better and lower-cost products. In many pictures and text, the booklet describes asbestos textiles—their history, characteristics and broad range of uses and applications in all fields of industry. It is descriptive rather than technical in character, and is written in easily understood style. Copies of this new manual can be obtained by writing to Asbestos Textile Institute, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Booklets Cite Uses For Many Chemical Products

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pa., recently issued new literature describing products of interest in many industrial fields. Form A-706, *Pittchlor for Machine Dish Washing*, for *General Sanitation*, for *Deodorization and Bleaching*, for *Mold-Growth Destruction* and for *Disinfecting and a Germicide*, is an attractive folder giving detailed information on the use of Pittchlor for use in any location where a safe germicide, disinfectant and deodorant is required. Form A-100, the *Caustic Soda Book* is an elaborate 72-

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page text designed for use by technical men, buyers and executives interested in the economics of caustic soda; the operations man interested in the best procedures for unloading, handling and storing the chemical; the engineer who must design equipment and the student or layman who desires useful data on the characteristics, uses, forms, transportation, constants and other information on caustic soda. Other attractive and informative folders offered include Form A-102, *Caustic Soda*, Form A-202, *Soda Ash*; Form A-322, *Modified Sodas*; Form A-332, *Cleaner and Cleanser*; Form A-502, *Liquid Chlorine*, and Form A-602, *Sodium Bicarbonate*.

Wing Mfg. Co. Appoints Carolinas Representative

Purser & London, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., has been named representative in North and South Carolina for L. J. Wing Mfg. Co. of New York, manufacturer of unit heaters, turbine blowers, steam turbines, safety fans, ventilators and similar products. John R. Purser, Jr., and John B. London, who head the Charlotte sales firm, are both well known in engineering and industrial circles in the South. The firm is successor to J. R. Purser Sales Engineer, Inc., founded by Mr. Purser's father. Mr. London, after several years as sales engineer for General Electric, joined Mr. Purser after service in the Navy.

New Vulcanized Starch Produced By National

A vulcanized starch, resistant to the swelling action of heat and chemicals, has been announced by the research department of National Starch Products, Inc. As Vulca starches are available with various degrees of non-swelling and non-gelatinizing characteristics, these properties make them suitable for a variety of industrial purposes. Widespread use of these partially treated starches is suggested by a number of possible applications, for example, as printing thickeners in textile operations. National has applied for patents covering the new line of products, development of which began during the war.

The completely vulcanized starch, known as Vulca-100, is said to answer industrial requirements for an inert, non-toxic organic filler or ingredient. It can be cooked in boiling water or a five per cent alkaline solution without

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Effective immediately, the Pioneer Atlanta Company, Inc., will henceforth be known as the Pioneer Heddle and Reed Company, Inc., of Atlanta—a name chosen because it better describes the products and service of a company which was a pioneer manufacturer in its field in the territory where its functions are useful.

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increasing its average granule size more than five microns. Approximately neutral in water suspension, the starch settles after cooking, because the granules are not appreciably swollen or ruptured. The product is non-toxic and is not rapidly hydrolyzed by acids or enzymes. Steam sterilization makes no essential change in any of the properties of Vulca-100, according to National's development and testing laboratory. Research samples of the Vulca starches can be obtained from National at 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. Offers Shaf-Tite Roll

Described as light in weight and strong in performance, the Shaf-Tite roll (No. 341), as developed by the roll division of Rodney Hunt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass., has a rolled sheet metal body, smooth soldered joints and internal disc heads with cast iron end hubs to provide strong shaft anchorage. Said to be ideal for many dry service uses the item is supplied in either idler or driven rolls in diameters from five to ten inches, and can be built in most any length desired. Rodney Hunt Machine Co. will furnish further information on this product on request.

Flexometer Is American Instrument Co. Product

The Flexometer, a scientific instrument developed by the National Bureau of Standards to measure the flex-

ural characteristics of textiles, plastics and similar materials, is now being produced for the industry by American Instrument Co. of Silver Spring, Md. Listed as features of the Flexometer are its ability to measure material ranging from thin voile or similar material to canvas, sheet rubber and other heavy items; to convert factors such as "feel" and "drape" into actual numerical values; determine creasability and flexural wearing ability and to measure individual characteristics. The Flexometer, which has six ranges of calibration, is described as a sturdy instrument with no complicated parts to cause trouble. It weighs nine pounds, is 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter and 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches high.

Product Safeguards Purity Of Return Steam Condensate

Constant insurance against contamination of return steam condensate, particularly where steam is used for heating tanks or kettles, is being provided by an electrolytic conductivity method that operates warning signals and even the valves direct to divert flow as desired. The method is simplified in the form of a rugged instrument, the solu-bridge controller, offered by Industrial Instruments, Inc., 17 Pollock Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J. The solu-bridge controller consists of two basic circuits: (1) A compact, accurate A. C. wheatstone bridge designed for operation directly from the usual 115 v. 60-cycle A. C. line, with a cathode-ray eye tube as the balance indi-

cator and therefore independent of line voltage fluctuations or vacuum-tube characteristics; and (2) a self-contained single-pole double-throw relay which reacts sharply to the unbalance of the wheatstone bridge and delivers line voltage A. C. up to two amps., for operation of warning signals or electrically-operated valves.

In use, the solu-bridge controller can be mounted at any convenient location in the plant and connected to the conductivity cell which in turn is mounted directly in the return line of the boiler. The relay terminals in the controller are wired to the solenoid or motorized valves located in the return lines at such points that, upon signal from the controller that contamination is present, the valves operate to divert the flow of condensate to waste. At the same time a bell or lamp may be operated to warn of the presence of contamination. A recommended model for this sort of application is the solu-bridge RE-B3. Its main dial is calibrated 0-60 micromhos specific conductance, corresponding to approximately 0-30 P. P. M. of salt or 0-10 P. P. M. of acid in the condensate. This instrument has a manual temperature covering the range 64-190° F. In practice this compensator would be set to the average temperature at the point of installation of the conductivity cell. In installations where condensation is not complete and uncondensed steam is present in the return line, it is necessary to condense and cool samples. This is simplified by using a sample cooler and cell holder assembly design-

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ed for this purpose. A sample is bled from the return line, condensed and cooled in the sampler to flow past the conductivity cell in the cell holder, and the condensed sample then run to waste.

Mealpack Mobile Canteen Model 40 Is Announced

A compact new mobile canteen known as Model 40, for quickly dispensing complete meals or snack type lunches for 40 to 100 people is announced by Mealpack Corp. of America. Complete full-course hot meals for 40 people can be served from each chart including entree, warm bread, dessert, hot (or cold) beverage and soup, or a combination of 40 hot meals and 60 light lunches can be delivered and served where and when wanted. It is small enough to be easily pushed by hand, or several may be readily rolled into light delivery trucks and dropped off as desired within a radius of 35-50 miles. Food handlers need not accompany delivery. Self-service or dispensing of foods by any individual may be organized at points of service, because each meal remains sealed and protected from kitchen to consumer.



Designed around the popular Mealpack Container Model 11, this canteen, as shown, provides new flexibility for serving man-sized hot meals or light lunches to small or large groups in industries.

William E. Merriam, president of Colson-Merriam Co., Baltimore, Md., and officials of Mealpack Corp. of America, New York, jointly announce Colson-Merriam's appointment as ex-

clusive sales distributors of Mealpack containers and related accessories throughout the following Middle Atlantic areas — eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Displays, sales and servicing of these products are now being organized at Colson-Merriam's main office at Baltimore and at regional offices in Philadelphia, Washington and Atlanta. The Colson-Merriam Co. since 1930 has been specialists in the sales, application and servicing of numerous lines pertaining to food service equipment for these fields.

Book Describes Modern Fire-Fighting Devices

As a public service, and in the interest of reducing fire losses, the American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp. of Elmira, N. Y., manufacturer of fire-fighting equipment, has published a 24-page illustrated book, *What You Should Know About Modern Fire-Fighting Devices*, and offers it free to those who will write for it. The book is of educational nature and not only describes, but illustrates the proper use of the various types of fire-fighting devices for the class of fire for which each is intended. The importance of knowing how to stop incipient fires at the start is stressed. It is estimated that in 1946 fire caused the death of 11,000 persons and over half a billion dollars in property damage.

Glycol-Ethers Described By Carbide and Carbon

Cellosolve and Carbitol Solvents, a new booklet published by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp., a unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., presents in detail the important properties, specifications, uses and constant boiling mixtures of nine glycol-ethers. In chart form it gives such information as physical constants, comparative evaporation rates, and various solubilities. It also gives 52 references to the glycol-ethers in the technical literature.

Because the glycol ethers have high solvent power for nitrocellulose and varnish resins and have mild odors, they find use as solvents in the printing and dyeing of textiles. A copy of this booklet, Form 4765, may be obtained from any office of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.

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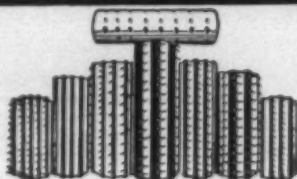
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POSITION WANTED by I. C. S. graduate as overseer or second hand in spinning department. Experienced as fixer and supervisor. Good education and references. Sober, reliable and a hard worker. For interview, write or wire "Overseer," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED—Superintendent or superintendent of large weaving room. Now employed as assistant superintendent. I. C. S. graduate in cotton manufacturing; age 39; experienced on 2½'s to 120's—also on both plain and fancy goods; good references furnished. Write "WFD," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

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- (1) 1937 Model Saco-Lowell Spinning Frame equipped with long draft attachments. 240 spindles, 2" ring, 2 1/4" gauge, 10" cylinder. Ex. condition, at \$10.50 per sp. Tape drive.
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One-Variety Program Aids Mills, Growers

The growing of one-variety cotton is adding millions of dollars annually to the income of farmers in each of the main cotton growing states. The importance of variety in quality cottons is increasing, the Cotton Mills Information Service reports, and in the future specific varieties will be used for certain requirements.

The one-variety cotton plan, besides increasing the grower's income, enables the cotton mills, faced with ever-increasing costs of production, to get better cotton and to know where they can find the kind they particularly want. The practice of producing a single variety of cotton in a community or county is growing by leaps and bounds. The one-variety plan increases quality, just as mechanization lowers cost of cotton culture.

It means more income to a million families who spend their lives growing cotton. And more to the millions to whom the cotton mills, America's oldest major industry, are important in one way or another. Each cotton-growing state can produce some amazing examples of what the one-variety program has done. In many of the cotton states cotton manufacturers offer cash prizes to communities making the best records.

E. C. Westbrook, cotton specialist of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, estimates that the one-variety program in Georgia in 1946 added more than \$15,000,000 to the income of cotton growers. There are 241 one-variety communities in 84 counties in Georgia. One-variety growers averaged 275 pounds of lint cotton to the acre last year compared with a state average of 218 pounds. One-variety growers planted 46.8 per cent of the cotton acreage and produced 56.7 per cent of the total number of bales.

Last year in Chester County, South Carolina, J. Harvey Neely made what is said to be a world's record in cotton production of better than three bales to the acre on five acres of land and won hands down the first prize in the state cotton improvement contest. In South Carolina in the five years prior to 1926 not more than ten per cent of the cotton was an inch or longer. Last year 98.2 per cent was an inch or longer. The longer the staple the more desirable cotton is and the greater the financial return.

What's happened in South Carolina has happened generally over the cotton belt, where in a decade growers have learned how to produce the same amount of cotton on far less acreage, providing room for other crops and the expansion of a livestock industry. In Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, or anywhere else in the cotton belt it's the same

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story. In Mississippi a decade ago 30.7 per cent of cotton was shorter than one inch in staple. Today less than one per cent is shorter than an inch. Also in Mississippi a decade ago there were 30 to 40 different varieties of cotton planted. Today 85 per cent of the acreage is planted to two varieties. Ninety-nine per cent is planted to only five varieties.

New varieties of cotton are constantly being developed. One is more suited for one area, one for another. It's easy for the pure, superior varieties of cotton to get mixed in the ginning process or through cross pollenization in the fields. That's why farmers of a community voluntarily decide to plant a single variety of cotton, one that is particularly adapted to their area. The strain is kept pure. Too, a local supply of pure planting seed is available from year to year.

Everywhere the one-variety idea is growing. Cotton specialists say it is not too optimistic to hope that in the few years ahead it will extend all over the cotton producing states, adding more millions to the farmer's income in each state, and providing mills with uniform and better quality cotton.

Clemson Textile Fraternity Names Pledges

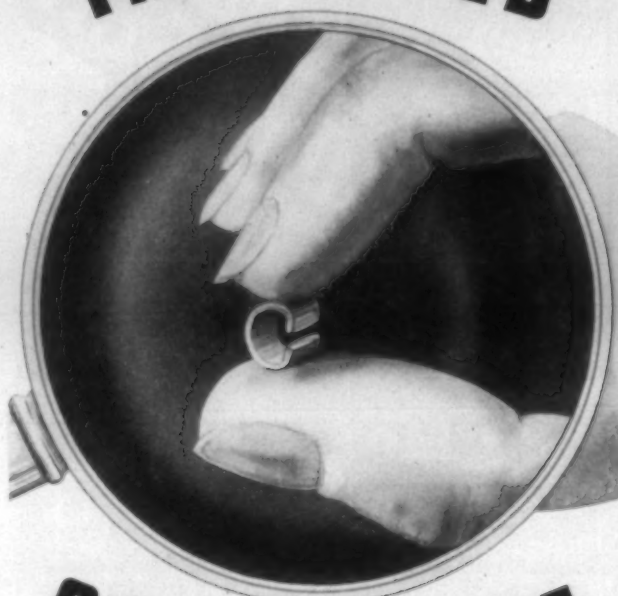
Seventeen new student members and two honorary faculty members have been pledged by the Clemson College chapter of Phi Psi, national honorary student textile fraternity. New student members are Richard C. Hendrix, Louis P. Batson and C. H. Glenn of Greenville, S. C.; Roy H. France, Lewis W. Thompson and J. G. Ferrell, Jr., of Spartanburg, S. C.; Robert P. Wilson of Chesterfield, S. C.; Ernest Blakely, Jr., of Abbeville, S. C.; Harry M. Miller of Chester, S. C.; Robert H. King of Lancaster, S. C.; Frederick E. Glenn of Greer, S. C.; Woodford S. Quinn of Pelzer, S. C.; Augustine E. Punard of Augusta, Ga.; James H. Walker, Jr., of Griffin, Ga.; Charles T. Cockrell of Chipley, Fla.; Herbert T. Turner of Forest, Va.; and John W. Kimman, Jr., of Fredericksburg, Va. The honorary faculty members are Professors William E. Tarrant and T. A. Hendricks.

Cotton Staple In 1946 Longest On Record

According to the Department of Agricultural, the grade index of the 1946 cotton crop was estimated to be 94.6, on the basis of middling white equaling 100, a level considerably higher than in 1945. Average staple length in 1946 was the longest on record at 32.6 thirty-seconds, it was revealed. The higher grade of the current crop was attributed to favorable weather and an increased supply of labor for harvesting the small crop. The increase in average length in recent years was accounted for by the increased plantings of varieties producing the medium lengths and to sharply decreased production in 1945 and 1946 in areas where the bulk of the shortest staple lengths are grown.

The grade index of 94.6 for the 1946 crop compared with 91.8 in 1945 and 93.4 in 1944. The total supply of cotton during the current season, however, was reported as reaching an index of only 93.3, as a result of the low index of 91.7 in the carryover on Aug. 1, 1946. The average staple length of 32.6 thirty-seconds for the current crop compared with 32.2 in 1945 and 31.9 in 1944. The average length of the carryover was also high at 31.7 thirty-seconds, bringing the average length for the total supply this season to 32.2 thirty-seconds.

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Develop New Use For Viscose Rayon Staple

A recent development in the application of viscose rayon staple is its extensive use in the manufacture of several different types of non-woven fabrics. These products are now finding wide and increasing utilization in many fields where their unusual properties offer various special advantages, according to American Viscose Corp. Among their industrial forms are ribbons, tapes, filters, lens wiping tissue, bindings and interlinings, insulation covering, tags and special wrappers, containers and bags. In the household they are found as wall coverings, curtains, drapes, napkins and table cloths, towels and wiping cloths.

Non-woven fabrics are essentially multiple webs of rayon or other fibers in which the fibers are bonded together by various means. Prominent among the methods of accomplishing the bond is by blending potentially adhesive fibers, such as Vinyon or plasticized cellulose acetate, with non-adhesive fibers, like cotton, wool or rayon in the formation of the web, and subsequently activating the adhesive fiber by means of heat and pressure to lock the fibers in place and strengthen the fabric. By varying the relative fiber content, weight of web, and bonding conditions, many interesting, novel and desirable changes in hand and texture may be obtained.

Another well known method of producing this non-woven fabric is that of bonding the web by means of a series of printed stripes of suitable adhesive. These stripes may take a varied form and direction as outlined on the print roll. Other means of producing these materials make use of various chemical solutions through which the webs are run to partially parchementize, impregnate or coat the fibers so as to lock them into place in a bonded fibrous non-woven type of fabric. Early non-woven fabrics have been characterized by a more or less parallelization of the fibers in one direction, thus producing a material of unbalanced strength. More recently methods are being developed which are capable of producing a balanced material of heterogeneously mixed fibers, and webs, which more closely resemble a woven fabric in service and in appearance.

Rayon staple is much preferred to other fibers for use in these materials. Its longer length and uniformity impart greater strength, while its luster, freedom of neps, and range of deniers contribute to the hand and appearance. The use of rayon staple in non-woven fabrics is considered essential for many of the applications being developed for this material, as well as some of those in which it is replacing woven fabric and fine texture specialty papers. The ease



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with which rayon non-woven fabrics may be dyed or printed, and the brilliance with which rayon takes color make the use of rayon especially attractive.

Examples of these materials may be found in the products of Chicopee Mfg. Co., Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., Visking Corp. and others, who co-operated with the industrial division of American Viscose Corp.'s textile research department in developing the use of rayon staple in non-woven fabrics. While relatively a new product with these companies, many uses in varied fields have been established.

Mill Employees Using Washing Machines

Several Southern textile plants recently have made automatic washing machines available for use by employees, it is revealed by Telecoin Corp. of New York City, national distributor of coin-operated Bendix automatic home laundries.

Rex Mills, Inc., of Ranlo, N. C., has installed 20 machines in a quonset hut; United States Rubber Co. has set up 20 in the community house near its Hogansville, Ga., mills; Whittier Mills Co. at Chattahoochee, Ga., has six; Scottdale (Ga.) Mills has three and Georgia Duck & Cordage Co. two at Scottdale; and Springs Cotton Mills has installed 20 at Lancaster, S. C. All machines at the Southern locations are coin-operated.

Industrial plants which have the machines regard the installations as a constructive step towards the reduction of absenteeism among female personnel.

Lowenstein Net Sales For 1946 Reported

Consolidated net sales of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., New York City, printer and manufacturer of cotton goods and rayons, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, were \$64,707,726, which compare with \$49,466,517 for the previous year. Net income after all taxes and preferred dividends, but before reserves, amounted to \$8,501,115 for the year 1946, equal to \$8.50 per share on the one million shares of common stock outstanding. During the year, there was made an appropriation to reserve for contingencies amounting to \$2,000,000, leaving a remainder of \$6,501,115 or \$6.50 per share. Net working capital as of Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to \$18,009,742. The 1946 audited statement reflects year-end inventory and other adjustments. Direct comparisons with 1945 are not pertinent due to recapitalization during 1946, and new financing, as well as the acquisition of four gray goods mills.

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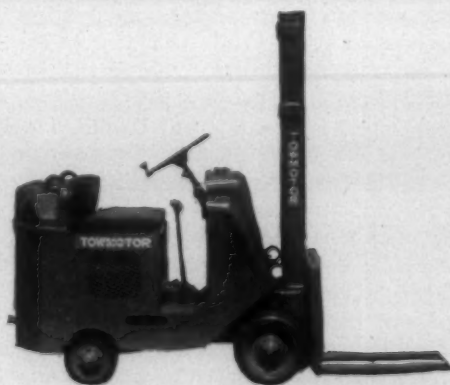
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Mill Earnings Help Insure Textile Jobs

Profits now being earned by the cotton textile mills of America were described recently as "vitally needed insurance for the future economic security of the approximately 470,000 jobs the industry provides," in a survey of profits and costs made by the Cotton Mills Information Service. "For the first time in recent history, cotton textile mills have been showing earnings comparable to other major industries," the survey continues. "With the temporarily high earnings of 1946 included, the industry shows an estimated average rate for the past decade of about 9.7 per cent on capital investment, compared to 10.2 per cent profit for all industry. This is a considerable improvement over 1936-39, the base period used for O. P. A. computations, when the textile mills earned a profit of only 2.9 per cent compared to 8.6 per cent for all industry."

"The improved earnings for the mills come at a time when huge sums are needed to finance the plant modernization, new equipment and research without which the industry could not hope to hold its place in the competitive period just ahead. Production costs, now the highest in history, will continue high. For instance, no reduction is looked for or regarded as desirable in wages which have doubled in the textile industry in the last five years. Other costs will remain up, too. With the price of raw cotton now about 220 per cent above pre-war levels, even a crop of 11,000,000 bales this year cannot be expected to bring much if any reduction in this cost since the demand for 1947 is estimated at about 12,000,000 bales. Therefore, to operate successfully in the future, the mills must obtain maximum production efficiency, and they can do this only with modern machinery, improved plant facilities and intensified research, all of which are possible only if the mills are prosperous.

"That mill management is alert to the need is indicated by the fact that the textile mills are currently investing in new and improved equipment at a rate of \$100,000,000 yearly. Millions also are being put into research in both private and co-operative facilities and educational funds donated by the mills for the training of new textile technicians are the highest in history. The profits which make possible this rejuvenation of the industry," the survey pointed out, "after the wear and depletion of record smashing war production are in this sense vitally needed insurance for the future economic security of the approximately 470,000 jobs the industry provides. As exemplified by the automobile industry for example, a profitable industry benefits everyone. The automobile industry has paid the highest wages, made millions for its stockholders and turned out the best automobiles in the world. In the record of this industry, the importance of research and modernization are seen to be paramount.

"Mill management must reckon with continued high production costs on one hand and a decline from currently high prices on the other. In addition to labor, other costs have mounted, too. For example, in the production of 40-inch, 88 by 80, 8.50 combed lawn in a typical mill, costs are made up of 46.3 per cent for labor, 29.8 per cent for cotton and 23.9 per cent for insurance, state and local taxes, power, repairs and other items of overhead. For 40-inch, 88 by 80 four-yard print cloth, 54.1 per cent goes for cotton, 29.1 per cent for labor and 16.5 for the various items of overhead in a typical mill.

"Add to this picture the growing competition of synthetic

fibers and other materials, and the need to produce still better quality at lower prices, the reasons why mill management must gird itself economically for the future are self-evident. The industry would be in a highly precarious position if it had to move into the immediate future with as small a margin of profit as has handicapped it over a long period of years. Only substantial earnings could enable the industry to undertake the extensive modernization, expansion of research and educational facilities which are essential to the maintenance of jobs as well as dividends."

Film Shows 'Straw' Rayon Plant

The department of publications of the U. S. Department of Commerce has just received through the U. S. Military Government in Germany a German motion picture that depicts the construction and operation of the rayon staple fiber plant erected at Wittenberg, Germany, by the Hitler government in 1939 for converting straw into badly-needed rayon staple fiber, as part of the four-year plan to make Germany self-sufficient in textiles.

Existence of this film was uncovered during the course of a mission sent by the Department of Commerce to investigate occupied rayon and staple fiber plants. The group, headed by Oscar Von Kohorn, president of Oscar Kohorn & Co., Ltd., New York City, secured the information from the company's officials. Subsequent investigation disclosed that the film had been captured along with other equipment in the early days of the German invasion. Members of the Kohorn mission requested and obtained the co-operation of the U. S. Military Government, as well as the aid of the British Military Government which was also involved. After several months of investigation the film was located by military government authorities and sent to Washington, where it is to be held in the archives of the Library of Congress.

The department of publications, under the direction of John C. Green, and the textile division of the National Bureau of Standards, represented by Dr. W. J. Wyatt, are editing the film for an American showing in co-operation with the members of the mission.

Southeastern A.A.T.C.C. Holds Meeting

George A. Slowinski, sales manager of the fine chemical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., was the guest speaker March 22 at a meeting of the Southeastern Division of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists held in Columbus, Ga. Mr. Slowinski addressed the group on the "Role of Fabric Construction in Performance of Rainwear." He used slides and samples in illustrating his talk and also explained the usefulness of the Du Pont developed machine for measuring the amount of water under a definite head of pressure passing through a fabric. A. Kempton Haynes of Atlanta, chairman, presided over the meeting and introduced the guest speaker.

Cotton Advisors Ask Technicians' Services

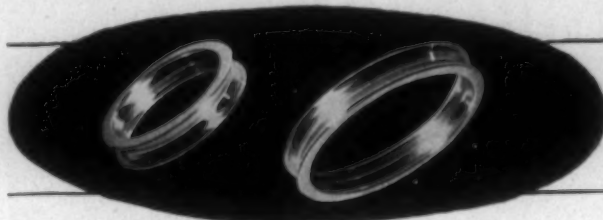
The appointment of a small technical group to work with government and industry technicians in drafting a program for cotton research and marketing has been recommended by the 11-man Cotton Advisory Committee. The committee will report its recommendations to the National Advisory Committee April 14-16. Ransom E. Aldrich of Michigan City, Miss., cotton producer and president of the

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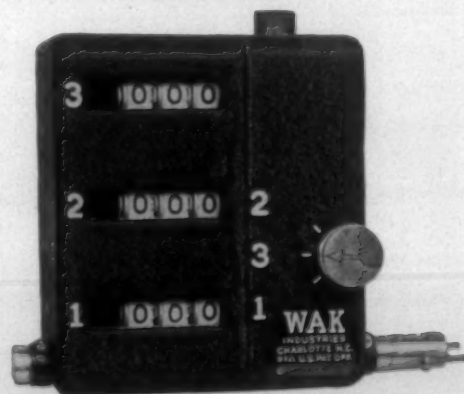
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Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, has been named committee chairman, with Horace Hayden of Oklahoma City, Okla., president of the National Cotton Ginners Association, vice-chairman. Maurice R. Cooper, a Bureau of Agricultural Economics cotton specialist, will serve as executive secretary of the committee. Other committeemen include C. L. Andrews, C. L. Andrews & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; D. W. Brooks, general manager, Cotton Producers Association, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Caldwell, producer, Greensboro, N. C.; F. E. Callaway, Jr., Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.; C. A. Cannon, president, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C.; R. A. Graham, producer, Greenville, Tex.; Burris C. Jackson, Jackson & Co., Hillsboro, Tex.; S. R. Nichols, president, Southern Compress Co., Des Arc, Ark.; and Elwood H. Smith, producer, Casa Grande, Ariz.

Return To Pre-War Tax Rate Not Seen

Expectations of any return to pre-war rates in Federal taxation must be abandoned "until some remote date in the future," Mark E. Richardson, partner and head of the tax department of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, declared in an address on "Current Trends in Federal Taxes" before the Financial Group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York recently. Changes in the tax laws for a long time to come, he suggested, will probably take the form only of elimination of inequities and simplification of procedures.

"It is time that we stopped trying to kid ourselves and realized that we must abandon expectations of a return to pre-war tax rates until some remote date in the future," Mr. Richardson said. "Many things must take place before we can count on really worth-while lowering of rates. There must be a material reduction in the national debt. Many of the extended functions of Federal bureaus must be eliminated, and others consolidated, and there must be a discontinuance of many of the present Federal subsidies. All of these must be accomplished before there can even be a start toward a real reduction in the Federal budget, and therefore reduced taxes."

Mr. Richardson was the principal speaker of the Financial Group's annual dinner meeting held at the Hotel New Yorker. Guests of the occasion also included Sydney Sugarman, deputy comptroller of the City of New York, and W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, who made brief remarks on various problems of concern to the 90 members and associates of the group attending.

Export-Import Bank Considers Cotton Loan

The Export-Import Bank is considering a \$20,000,000 loan to finance purchase of raw American cotton for the British and American zones in Germany. Government officials reported last month that a group of American cotton exporters had applied to the bank for \$19,000,000 in credit to enable them to ship cotton. The exporters would add \$1,000,000 in credit themselves.

One phase of Miss Himla Seay's good-will tour of France as America's "Maid of Cotton" never materialized due to a waterfront fire in Le Havre which destroyed \$2,100,000 worth of cotton. The dock where the cotton was stored was to have been the scene of a symbolic commemoration of the arrival of the first bale of cotton brought to France from the United States since the end of the war.

No Monopoly In Textile Industry

Despite recent consolidations and the trend to vertical integration in the cotton textile industry in recent years, the largest cotton mill organization at the present time controls only slightly more than three per cent of the industry's spindleage and the four largest together represent less than ten per cent of the industry, Dr. C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told the House Judiciary Committee March 29 at a hearing on the so-called Kefauver Anti-Monopoly Bill.

If the bill is enacted into law, he said, it would freeze the small units of the industry to their present status with "whatever disadvantages which they may now suffer," and would also freeze the larger units and consolidations with whatever advantages they now possess. "Everyone who has a mature knowledge of the cotton textile industry knows that in the years to come the industry cannot serve its full purpose to the American people without a very considerable degree of consolidation," he added.

"The country's retail organizations have grown to gigantic size," he declared. "Buying syndicates have been established. Industrial consumers of textile fabrics have grown to colossal proportions. These are the buyers who purchase the bulk of our products. These buyers are far bigger than the sellers. The average cotton mill is a midget compared to the average buyer for whom its products are designed. Select any 25 cotton mills at random, join them in a merger and the total value of their combined output would still be a minute fraction of any one of a dozen retail corporations to which they might sell." He submitted the following table showing acquisition of sales yarn and cloth mills over the last six years:

Type of Acquisition	No. of Spindles	Pct. of Total Spindle Acquisitions
New ownership	1,050,088	23.68
Machinery dealers (for resale)	375,756	8.48
Horizontal—cotton mills	775,088	17.93
Vertical—cotton mills	311,567	7.03
Vertical—converters	665,616	15.01
Vertical—end-use, other than clothing ..	230,588	5.20
Vertical—cutters	277,096	6.25
Vertical—selling agents	679,577	15.33
Vertical—wholesalers	48,160	1.09
Total	4,433,545	100.0

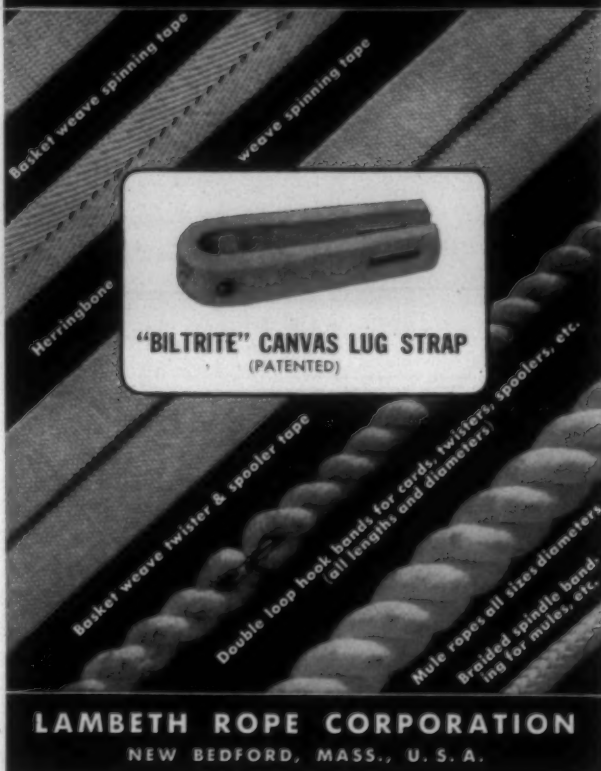
Consolidations to date, he declared, have resulted in greater output, greater technical efficiency, more satisfactory distribution and a better quality of goods without, in any instance, approaching the monopoly stage or reducing competition in the slightest.

Textile Industry Second Largest Employer

The American textile industry, historically the nation's largest provider of jobs, is again surging to the front in employment after having been crowded out of the lead by industries which mushroomed during the war. That is the picture presented in the second printing of *Economics of the Cotton Textile Industry*, a factual and statistical study just released by its publisher, the National Industrial Conference Board. Although during World War II the transportation, machinery, and iron and steel industries forged to the front in employment records, the volume shows that the textile industry is now in second place, giving employment to 1,200,000 persons in September, 1946.

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maintains its lead of the past several years, but the textile mills are gradually overtaking it. The food industry, with 1,150,000 workers, is in third place, followed by machinery with 1,070,000. The Conference Board study, copies of which are now being distributed by the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, shows also that in September, 1946, average hourly earnings in the cotton goods industry, a sub-group of textiles, were 88.8 cents. Since that time increases of approximately ten per cent have been announced for most Southern mills. Additionally, it is shown that employment in the cotton goods industry was 455,000 in September, 1946, and that most of the plants were located in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Massachusetts and Alabama.

N. C. Safety Conference Set For May 8-10

The 17th annual state-wide Industrial Safety Conference, sponsored by the North Carolina Industrial Commission, will be held May 8-10 at Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem. The conference will open with a general session in the ballroom, followed by sectional meetings, including furniture and woodworking, public safety, electrical and public utilities, home and school safety. A session on special subjects will open the second conference day, followed by meetings of the nursing section, petroleum section, textile section and electrical and public utilities section. The annual banquet will be held that evening.

American Viscose Cites 1946 Earnings

American Viscose Corp., in its annual statement to stockholders, released for publication March 31, reports net earnings for the year 1946 of \$11,862,674 which, after payment of preferred dividends, was equivalent to \$5.86 per share on the average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. The 1946 earnings compare with \$5,183,716 for 1945 or \$2.31 per share. The 1945 earnings exclude the recovery of \$5,000,000 prior years' taxes on income which resulted from accelerated amortization of war emergency facilities. Sales in 1946 amounted to \$138,826,505 as compared with \$119,384,587 in 1945, an increase of 16 per cent.

During the year 1946 the total rayon shipments of the corporation, like those of the industry, were the largest in its history—302,000,000 pounds in 1946 compared with 267,000,000 pounds in 1945—an increase of 13 per cent. The demand greatly exceeded the corporation's productive capacity for all of its rayon products. An important step during 1946 in expanding and broadening the corporation's business was the acquisition of the assets and business of Sylvania Industrial Corp. of Fredericksburg, Va. This business, principally the manufacture and sale of cellophane, is now operated as the Sylvania Division of American Viscose Corp.

Working capital of the corporation at Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to \$70,477,000 as compared with \$62,813,000 at Dec. 31, 1945. The increase of \$7,664,000 was made possible by the acquisition of the net current assets of Sylvania Industrial Corp. The current assets of \$97,436,000 included cash and government securities of \$61,827,000, compared with current liabilities of \$26,959,000.

Expenditures during 1946 for additions to plant and equipment, exclusive of plant assets acquired from Sylvania Industrial Corp., amounted to \$13,798,000. Expenditures of \$927,000 made during 1946 for replacements of plant

and equipment were charged to the reserve for depreciation. The estimated cost of completing projects authorized to Dec. 31, 1946, by the directors is approximately \$31,000,000. Other major projects are under consideration, including a new rayon staple plant at Radford, Va., which, when undertaken, will require additional expenditures in substantial amount.

Inauguration of a promotional campaign to familiarize the textile trades, the general public and the corporation's employees with the newly adopted trademark "Avisco" has been begun by American Viscose Corp. The company states, however, it is not dropping its ownership of "Crown" or any other brand names it owns.

"Avisco" will be used to identify the company's viscose, acetate and vinyon resin yarns and staples, the company states, eliminating the promotion of various product names and simplifying the company's marketing activities. The concentration on a single, exclusive trademark is expected to result in better product identification.

Declaring that it has always been the company's policy to encourage the production of better rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corp. emphasizes that part of its advertising policy will be to call trade and consumer attention to outstanding developments in finished rayon fabrics made from "Avisco" rayon. Credit will be given to converter, finisher, or manufacturer, as the case may be. In addition to aiming its advertising policy to render a service to the trade, it is added that the corporation's research programs, as exemplified by the textile research department, the fabric development department and the new converting trade relations department are also geared to that end.

Process Control Instrumentation Is Studied

The importance of process control instrumentation in the textile industry was discussed at the first post-war open meeting of the Textile Designers, Analysts and Technicians Association. Howard W. Marston, textile engineer for the Brown Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., was guest speaker at the gathering, held at Fall River, Mass., March 8. Mr. Marston outlined new textile process control devices and the favorable results which have been experienced from their use. Three Walt Disney animated sound films were shown on electricity, electronics and the C-1 Honeywell autopilot. Leo Chabot, president, and Peter C. Wayner, Sr., chairman, presided. Matthew J. Wayner announced that the next meeting will be held at West Warwick, R. I., Saturday night, May 10. Frank Kosticki will preside.

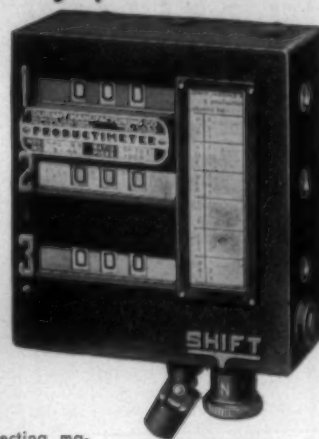
Trend Toward Hydraulic Controls Noted

A marked trend is underway toward the use of hydraulic controls on new textile machinery and new machine tools, in the opinion of district managers and field engineers of Parker Appliance Co., Cleveland, Ohio, who met recently for their largest sales conference since Pearl Harbor. In some instances, it was noted, the adoption of hydraulic controls constitutes the first change of major consequence which a manufacturer has made in his equipment since before the war.

The Washington office of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, directed by C. G. Caffery, has been moved to 306 District National Bank Building, 1406 G Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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Cotton Goods Market

Selling in both ducks and wide industrial cotton goods is being carried forth on a scattered basis with only insignificant yardages being booked for the second and third quarters. However, with the exception of numbered ducks, Worth Street commission house circles report themselves unconcerned over the present lull, saying that as soon as current inventories have been depleted, a resumption of buying will occur.

Demand for wide sheetings, broken twills, wide drills, wide print cloths and sateens as well as chafers, hose and belt ducks and Army ducks is good, Worth Street sources assert. Primary reason for the present lack of volume in sales is that such large-scale users of industrials as the rubber manufacturers and the automobile industry customarily buy from 90 to 120 days ahead and with a good number of mills holding contracts that far, and in a few instances further, it is only natural that activity in selling agencies should slow for a time, it is pointed out.

Selling of cotton gray goods for export has been disappointing so far with several Worth Street merchants reporting the great number of recent inquiries from overseas have now dropped off drastically.

What selling has been put through on high-count print cloths and lightweight sheetings have been at prices said to average 20 per cent higher than current domestic quotations, with most of these goods going to such areas as the Middle East, Far East and India. Some fairly large sheetings sales were made recently to English concerns.

Reasons for the falling off in demand for gray cottons include duplication of orders and the anticipation that Japanese goods are about to put in an appearance in many world markets. Some foreign buyers see the ending of export controls here as a signal that an easing in textiles is taking place and as a result there have been a number of cancellations, these overseas firms expecting lower prices soon.

A weather eye is being kept upon proceedings in raw cotton where wide industrial fabrics are concerned, it is said. Should cotton start climbing up over the 35-point mark, it is explained, then higher quotations on industrial goods are not out of the question.

There is the view, mostly taken by buyers though a few mill men and their sales representatives concur, that the market is now entering a phase of stiffer resistance which they feel will expand until currently high price levels are brought down.

Production of cotton broad-woven goods for the first quarter of 1947 has been estimated at 2.525 billion yards, based on reports for the first nine weeks of the quarter, compared with 2.400 billion yards the first quarter of 1946.

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Cotton Yarns Market

The price spread on carded yarns is closing visibly, as users of such supplies continue to place business strictly on an absolute-requirements basis, it is pointed out in the Philadelphia yarn market. Exceptions are made for counts on either side of 30s, carded, though even here the range is narrowing.

For several months after the industry first took over the pricing reins from O. P. A., price evaluation among spinners varied considerably, distributors recall. Some producers made earnest attempts to stick close to the old controlled ceilings, making adjustments only where such were mandated by new and higher labor costs. Others decided to pull out the stops and let demand set the pace for prices. The net result was a marked spread in prices on identical count yarns and, in many cases, similar grade cotton prices were found to vary five to seven cents a pound, and sometimes more, on the same number.

Now with pressure for carded yarns easier, this price gap is narrowing, yarn dealers comment, and comparisons have revealed to some sellers that numerous competitors are now not more than two to three cents away. Market sources making this observation admit their findings may not hold water in all cases, but it is apparent the carded prices are receding, compared with peak premiums.

Distributors point out that recent experiences have revealed that some accounts in good standing have been found to still worry over maintenance of a mill position, to the extent that some are still taking full allocations when actual requirements do not call for such amounts. The opinion in several sections of the market is that valued customers should be advised that their standing will not suffer, merely because all offerings are not taken. This tends to further distort shortages in tight yarns, it is pointed out, and the threat of losing a position with suppliers should no longer be held as an ax over the customer's head.

The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 125.6 per cent of capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 123.3 per cent during January, this year, and 113 per cent during February, last year. Active spindle hours for February averaged 402 hours per spindle in place, compared with 444 for January, this year, and 357 for February, last year.

Cotton ginned from the 1946 crop totaled 8,513,489 running bales. This compares with 8,813,453 ginned from the 1945 crop and 11,839,366 from the 1944 crop.

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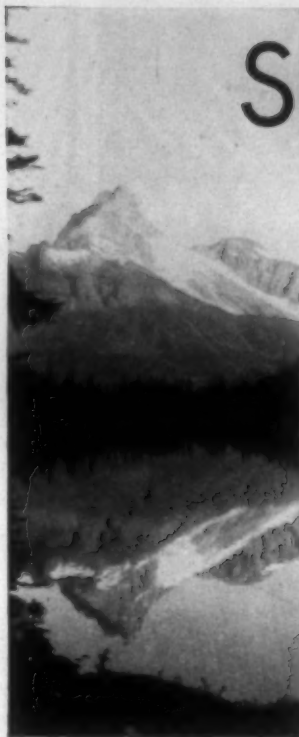
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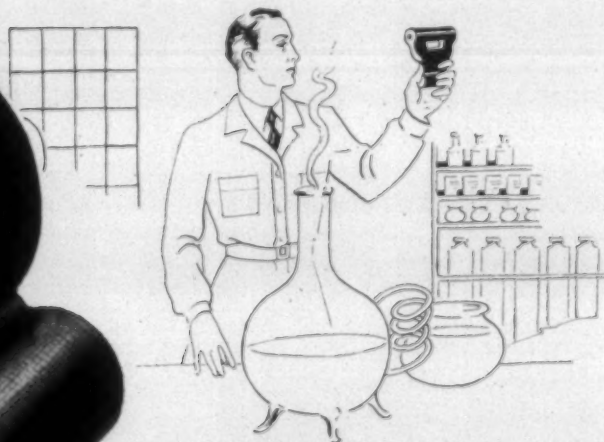
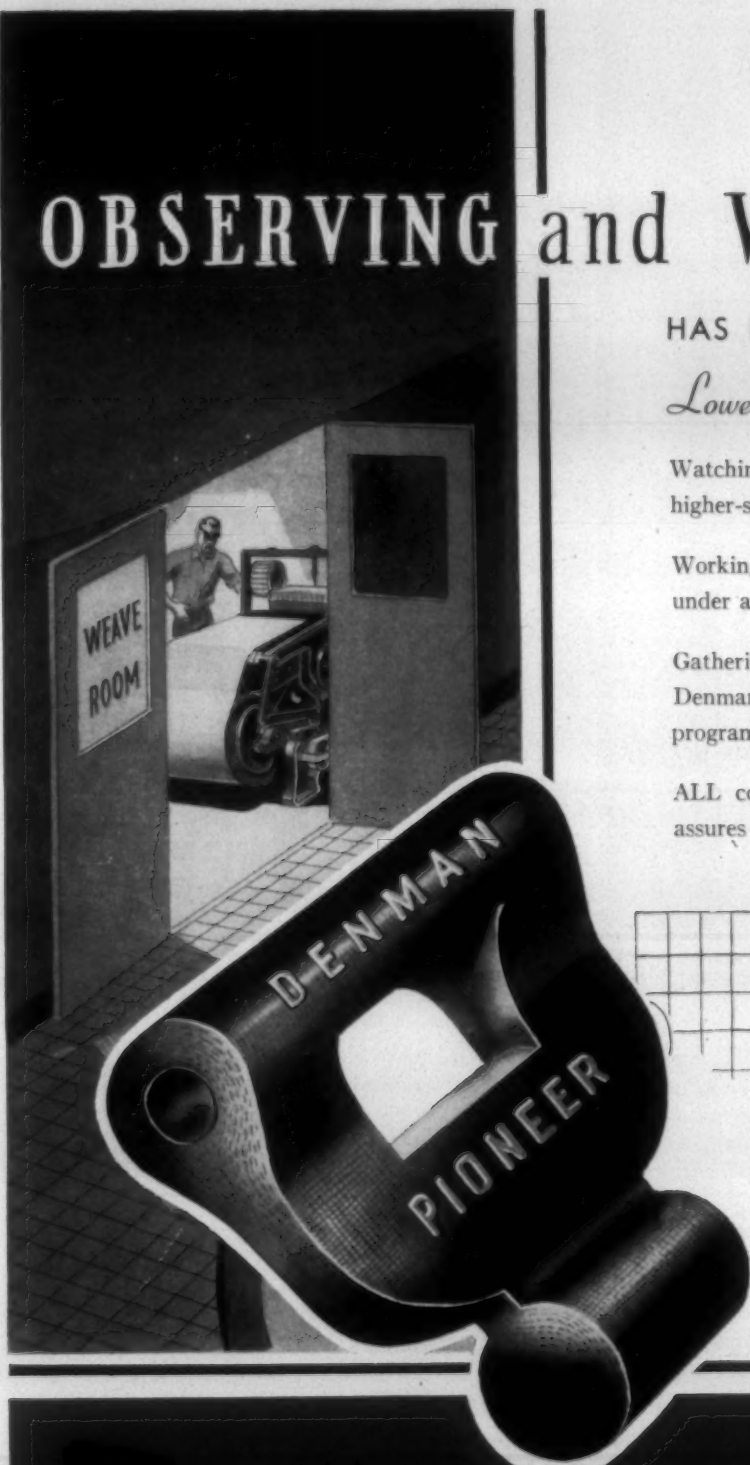
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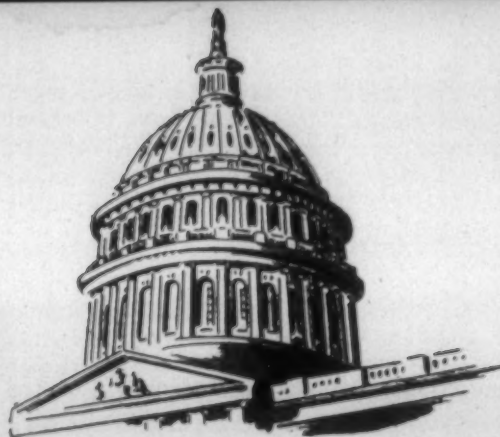


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[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]



Congress is trying desperately to overcome the inertia of a slow and disappointing start. The House is moving at the faster pace, but a logjam of inaction stalls the Senate. The two or three important bills that have passed both houses are tied up in conference; nothing of importance has reached the President's desk for signature. Senate dawdling promises one of the worst legislative jams in history in July and August, with many much needed bills lost. Most of the blame rests on the Senate Rules Committee, which refuses to streamline Senate procedure.

Labor committees of both houses promise early reports on labor reform bills, with revisions in the Wagner Act. The two bills will not be far apart in objectives, but will be quite different in proposed methods and remedies. The House bill will be more drastic in curbs on union abuses and aggressions and will aim at cleaning up the whole range of union operation. Three or four bills, as a group, will come from the House committee.

Chief House bill will designate at least four unfair labor practices by unions: (1) failure to bargain in good faith; (2) promotion of jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes and stoppages in violation of existing contracts; (3) secondary boycotts and bans on movement and use of materials in interstate commerce; and (4) mass picketing or use of physical force or violence in strikes or work stoppages.

Senate bill will impose drastic bans on monopolistic practices of unions, including secondary boycotts, royalty payments to unions, and lay restrictions on industry-wide bargaining. Wagner Act would be amended to require bargaining in good faith by unions, and allow employers to discharge workers who strike in violation of express contract provisions.

The Wagner Act will be rewritten in its basic provisions. Chief complaint of employers before the House and Senate committees is that the act leaves such vast areas to administrative interpretation that the law's intent can be wholly changed or warped to suit pending situations, with frequent reversal of previous decisions. New bill will firmly nail down administrative procedure.

Recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board concede some larger latitude to employers in "free speech" with employees. But the board has changed its views many times, often overnight, and there's no evidence the new viewpoint is permanent.

New labor bills continue to pour into Congressional hoppers. A bill to establish a system of Federal labor courts to enforce wage agreements and compel settlement of many strikes has been put in by Republican Senators Ferguson (Mich.) and Smith (N. J.) They are preparing another bill which would give the government a weapon similar to wartime plant seizure power in labor disputes. This measure would extend the seizure provision of the Smith-Connally Act, which expires June 30.

Bill to sanction closed shop bargaining only when the employer acquiesces, and to permit discussion of all matters of mutual interest with employees, has been put in by Senator Ives (R., N.Y.) This bill would specify unfair labor practices by unions, outlaw jurisdictional strikes, forestall employees from forcing industry-wide bargaining by refusal to negotiate with chosen employers' representatives, and give employers the right to petition for bargaining agent elections.

A. F. of L. officials will challenge the constitutionality of new laws outlawing the closed shop in the four Southern states of Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. A test is already under way in the Florida courts. Contention is that the laws impair the obligation of contracts and invade contractual rights of workers.

House and Senate majority leaders are confident of sufficient strength to override a veto if the President disapproves of act banning portal-to-portal pay suits. The measure passed the House 436 to 56 and the Senate 64 to 24. House conferees are standing pat on their more drastic version of the new law.

Communist infiltration into unions is under the searchlight of the three House committees on activities. The expenditures group has uncovered labor, executive expenditures and un-American

gangsters and ex-convicts in large Eastern cities organized as "local unions" and operating under protection of the Wagner Act. Communists with direct Moscow contacts are found in control of many local unions, and evidence supports the charge they control several international unions, too.

A wretched story of global spying, passport faking and communist-inspired strikes and labor disorders in this country is unfolding before the un-American activities committee. This bill is considering a bill to outlaw the Communist Party, and ban communists as union officials or representatives.

Deep, wrenching rifts are spreading through the C. I. O. as Philip Murray seeks to throw out communists from high positions in constituent unions. The battle is growing in intensity and may split such large unions as auto workers, smelter workers and electrical workers. Murray is being forced from a role of crusading foe of communists into that of conciliator between warring factions. Communist strength exceeds his first estimate.

The Federal Reserve Board and the Commerce Department are warning business and industry that unless prices are held in better check, new means of meeting inflation may be required. Official finger is pointed especially at rising prices in cotton goods, shoes and leather, meat and lumber.

Employers' complaints that Wage-Hour Division agents are drumming up claims among employers against employers of alleged failure to pay correct overtime compensation will be check-

ed by the House Expenditures Committee. New claims appear to be flimsy, and the committee believes it was not the intent of Congress that the law be used by the Department of Labor to propagandize workers or stir up unrest between employer and employee.

The road to economy in government spending is hard and rugged, as Appropriations Chairmen Bridges and Taber are learning. Those who have demanded that towering costs of government be brought down now protest each item marked for reduction. Vested bureaucracy is using every defense strategem, including spectacular lay-offs of Federal employees, who instantly appeal to their senators and House members. House members protest every project in their districts marked for the ax. Congress needs a definite and sound economy formula.

Tax collections by the Treasury are running well ahead of expectation, while expenditures are falling below first estimates. This year's tax intake is now estimated at \$39 billion, and expenditures below \$32 billion. The difference is \$7 billion.

The Treasury is developing its own system for spotting evaders. Large cash transactions, lavish spending and frequent expensive trips lead almost unerringly to more tax payments. Honest mistakes are safe after three years, but statute does not run where fraud is found.

Outlook for a payment on the public debt next year is not changed by the 30-20 tax reduction measure. Budget cut of \$5.2 billion and tax cut of \$3.8 billion will leave almost \$3 billion for debt reduction.



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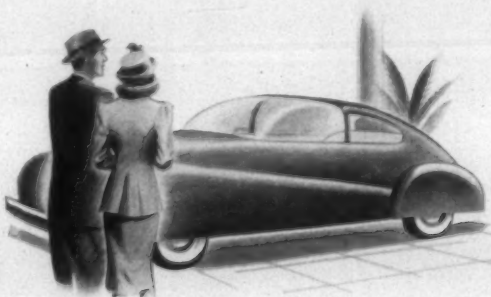
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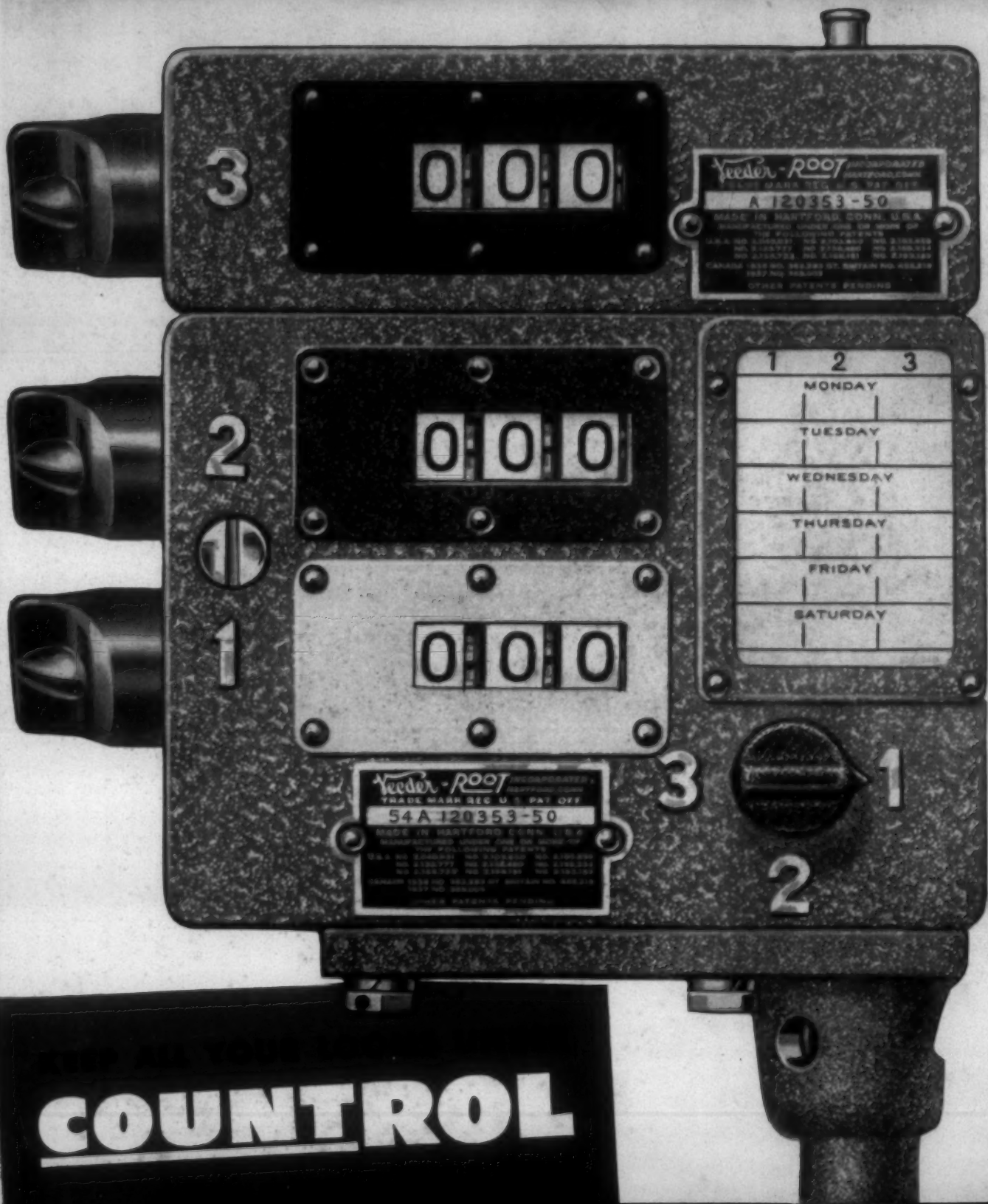
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